THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to June 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,647—New Series.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1889.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. Tuesday.
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† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd July
BL PESHAWUR.	3927	600	L. H. Moule	9th ,,
† ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th ,,
BL COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th ,,
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J. Orman	6th Aug.
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BL PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	20th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	27th ,,
BL THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	3rd Sept.

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THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	4th July.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	18th ,,
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[illegible]UINO	5,000	800	1st Aug.	1st Sept.
[illegible]A	5,000	800	20th Aug.	20th Sept.

[illegible]GERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain [illegible]H RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, [illegible] Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT [illegible]LLY REDUCED RATES.

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[illegible]M TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

[illegible]mer.	To sail
[illegible]GNO	On the 8th July 1889.

[illegible]books of Information and other particulars [illegible]eight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
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[illegible]e, Elphinstone Circle. Bombay, June 10, 1889.

[illegible]RO-HUNGARIAN [illegible]OYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	V. Gutmann	4,200	600	5th July.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th Aug

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

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Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14th June 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	25th June.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
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Bombay, 6th June 1889.

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FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 26th June.

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IMPORTANT TO ALL.

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THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled*.

The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."

The QUININE BITTERS give tone.

QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.

QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.

QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.

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QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.

QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.

Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.

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TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
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WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM ;
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
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and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts," I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
'T was the Doctor, nothing more.
Oh! distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains galore:
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before:
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore;
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer:
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, I implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis,
I was troubled never more!
Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ailments fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

WE are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in bottles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.

N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."

SPECIAL AGENTS:—
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld.; TREACHER & Co., Ld., PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; THOMSON & TAYLOR.
Messrs. HEERALAL MOOLJEE, HURJEE MOOLJEE J. BROTHERS (Market.)

Any persons desiring to see a list of *bona fide* testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.

Reference for the above can be made to

MR. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA,
No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.
Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Llnally, S. Wales.

WE have pleasure in calling particular attention to our new MEDICAL PRODUCTS, which in Europe and America have already obtained a lasting place in Therapy, and are acknowledged by all authorities as of the utmost importance in Pharmacy.

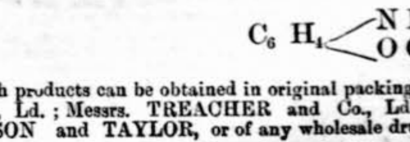
"SULPHONAL-BAYER."

The New Hypnotic, free from all after effects, causing a quiet refreshing sleep and not acting narcotically.

$C_7 H_{16} S_2 O_4$

"PHENACETIN-BAYER."

The new Antipyretic and Antineuralgic. A most valuable remedy against Fever, Headache, Whooping Cough, Joint Rheumatism, Sunstroke, etc., etc.



$$C_6 H_4 < \begin{matrix} NH.CH_3CO \\ OC_2H_5 \end{matrix}$$

Both products can be obtained in original packing in 1 oz. and ½ oz. bottles from Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ld.; Messrs. TREACHER and Co., Ld.; Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.; Messrs. THOMSON and TAYLOR, or of any wholesale druggist.

Pamphlets will shortly arrive and will be posted to all Physicians and Surgeons.

FARBENFABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDR. BAYER & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST RECEIVED HIGH-CLASS TEAS

From Newton's "Chahpore" Tea Estate,
SHAHPORE, KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB.

	Re. a.	
Orange Pekoe	1 2	per lb.
Universal Mixture, consisting of Orange Pekoe, Pekoe, and Broken Pekoe, with a small quantity of fine Young Hyson	0 14	,,
Pekoe	0 13	,,
Broken Pekoe	0 12	,,
Broken Tea	0 10	,,

In handsome leaden packets of one pound each. Chests of 5 and 10 lbs. each and upwards shortly expected. Special terms to Traders, Messes, and Clubs.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
Sole Agents.
32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CATHOLIC LENDING LIBRARY,

33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
NEW BOOKS FOR SALE.

	Rs.	a.
Authority: or a Plain Reason for joining the Church of Rome. By Luke Rivington, M.A. Crown 8vo	2	4
The Blessed will know each other in Heaven. From the French of the Abbe Meric. Tastefully bound in cloth	2	3
"A good example of the popular exposition of theology which it is so desirable to see in the hands of our people."—*Catholic Press.*		
Clara Vaughan. By Lady Lovat. Cloth	1	14
The Great Commentary upon the Gospels of Cornelius à Lapide, translated and edited by T. W. Mossman, D.D., complete in six vols, each	9	0
History of the Catholic Missions among the Indian Tribes of the United States) by John Gilmary Shea	8	8
Is One Religion as good as Another? by Rev. John MacLaughlin. (Paper cover, 12 annas). Cloth	1	8
King, Prophet, and Priest; or Lectures of Catholic Church; by the Rev. H. C. Duke	5	0
Life of Lamartine; by Lady Margaret Domvile. Demy 8vo with Portraits and Illustrations	5	10
A Little Companion: A Child's Talk with other Children about Religion; by Lilian Mortimer. Illustrated Paper	0	2
Little Breviary of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Short offices for each day of the week and devotions during Mass, taken from the Life and Authentic Works of the Blessed Margaret Mary. Translated into English by M. Hopper. Over 50,000 copies of this little work have been sold	1	0
Sermons Preached on various occasions by His Eminence the late Cardinal Wiseman.	3	12

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OF
LAW BOOKS
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LATE MR. MORESHWAR LUXMAN.

MESSRS. HORMUSJI SORABJI & CO. beg to inform their numerous patrons here and up-country that they will be very happy to make purchases on their behalf for a very nominal commission on receipt of a list of such books as may be required. CATALOGUE POST FREE on application.

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26, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Net Cash. Rs. a.
Amiel's Journal: the Journal in time of Henri Frederick Amiel; by Mrs. H. Ward. "Macmillan Series" Rs. 1-8 and	2 0
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Essays of Michael, Lord of Montaigne; by J. Florio	1 12
Great Uncle Hoot-Toot; by Mrs. Molesworth	1 8
History of a Slave; by H. H. Johnston	4 2
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Lady Hester; or Ursula's Narative and the Danvers Papers; by J. E. Cooke	2 8
Life of Henry Grattan; by R. Dunlop (Statesman Series)	1 12
Miss Bayle's Romance; or an American Heiress in Europe; by W. Fraser	1 6
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Phonographic and Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language; by I. Pitman	3 0
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Visit to Stanley's Rear-Guard at Major Barttelot's Camp on the Aruhwimie, with an account of River-life on the Congo; by J. R. Werner	11 0
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West Indies; by C. W. F. Eves	5 4

CHEAP YELLOW-BACK NOVELS, Rs. 1-6 each.

Brother to Dragons and other Old-time Tales; by A. Rives.
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Haunted Church; by J. Murphy.
Lewis Arundel; by F. E. Smedley.
Penance of John Logan; by W. Black.
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Fair Barbarian; by F. H. Burnett.
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Est-ce Vivre, Maurice Vangaire.
La Fleur Bleue, Gustave Tondanze.
L'Ma Vacation, Ferdinand Fabre.
Pur Sang, Leance de Larmandie.
Quelques Fous, Harry Allis.
Rose Epoudry, Leon Seche.
Vera Nicole, Camille Le Senne.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
26, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOW READY!
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY

FOR 1889

POPULAR EDITION

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

NEW ADVE[illegible]ENTS.

BOMBAY CHAMBE[illegible] COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held in the rooms of the Chamber on WEDNESDAY, the 26th June 1889, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

I.—To elect new members.

II.—To confirm, if approved, the list of Rates of Commission published under the authority of the Chamber, which have recently been revised by the Committee.

III.—To confirm the addition to the tonnage scale of "Cut Copra, Old Iron, and Iron Rails," in accordance with the ascertained measurement.

And to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By order of the Committee.
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 19th June 1889.

CIVIL SURGEONS AND DISPENSARIES.

PURE COLD-DRAWN MEDICINAL CASTOR OIL in quart bottles, any quantity available.

Price per doz.	Rs. 6.
Burning Castor Oil, per maund	Rs. 12.

Apply to
SUPERINTENDENT, CENTRAL PRISON,
Allahabad.

NOTICE.

THE following Farms in the Thana District for the year 1889-90 (commencing from 1st August 1889) will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before the Huzur Deputy Collector at Thana on THURSDAY, the 27th June 1889, at 12 noon (Madras time):—

1. The right of retailing Bhang and Ganja.
2. The right of manufacturing and retailing Chandul and Madut.
3. The right of retailing Opium.

2. The sale shall be subject to confirmation by the Collector of Thana and the Commissioner of Customs and Opium.

KESHEOLAL HIRALAL,
Huzur Deputy Collector.
Thana Collector's Office, 18th June 1889.

FORBES AND Co's. CONSTITUENTS' INSURANCE COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at No. 3, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 22nd day of July 1889, at 4-15 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive the Liquidators' final account in accordance with Section 186 of Act VI. of 1882.

II.—To pass a Resolution declaring the winding up of the Company completed.

III.—To pass an Extraordinary Resolution or Resolutions regarding the disposal of the books, accounts, and documents of the Company; also with regard to the disposal of the balance of money in hand, in accordance with Section 199 of Act VI. of 1882.

CHAS. H. B. FORBES,
Sole Liquidator,
Forbes & Co.'s Constituents' Insurance Company in Liquidation.

BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

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CHAS. H. B. FORBES,
Sole Liquidator,
Bombay Insurance Company in Liquidation.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that FRANCIS JOAO QUINNY has contracted to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgages, lien or otherwise, are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 2, Church Gate Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived:—

THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground and premises situate and being at Mingootmandli, near Parel, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,261 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 264, 284, 285 and 287, new No. 12258, and new survey No. 21-2916, and bounded as follows; that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the batty ground of Pedro Gomes and partly by the batty ground of Michael Quinny, on or towards the west by a public passage, on or towards the north by the batty ground of Pascoal Baptist Quinny, and on or towards the south by the batty ground of Bhauram Raghoba, and which said piece or parcel of land or ground and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor.

BALKRISHNA AND DIXSHIT,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
No. 2, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, 19th June 1889

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office at No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, at 3 o'clock p.m., on SATURDAY, the 29th day of June, instant, for the purpose of confirming the following special Resolutions which were passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 6th June, instant.

I.—For subdivision 13 of clause 93 in the Articles of Association of the Company, the following shall be substituted:—

13. "The Directors are expressly authorized, subject to the sanction of a Resolution passed at a general meeting of shareholders, to enter into an agreement or agreements with a Secretary and Treasurer, or Secretaries and Treasurers, for the management of the Company's business, on the resignation by Messrs. Lang, Moir and Co. of their present appointment of Secretaries and Treasurers."

II.—On the resignation of Messrs. Lang, Moir & Co. the Company's Registered office shall be at such place as may hereafter be fixed by the Board of Directors. That in clause 81 of the Articles of Association the words 'who shall be a member of the firm of Lang, Moir & Co," and the latter portion of clause 83, commencing from the words "and in his absence from India," shall be struck out.

LANG, MOIR & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers
By Order of the Board of Directors.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessees to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE at Yellapur, 42 miles from the Hubli Station of the Southern Mahratta Railway, the whole or any portion of the SAWING MACHINERY belonging to the Forest Department, consisting of Four Twelve-Horse Power Portable Engines, Saw Benches, Saws, Winches, and the usual Workshop Tools.

For particulars apply to the Undersigned.

B. J. HASELDEN,
Divisional Forest Officer, C. D., Kanara.
Divisional Forest Office, C. D., Kanara,
Yellapur, Kanara District, 1st June 1889.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of AUCTIONEER to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company. For form of tender apply to Undersigned.

Applications on the printed form, which specifies the conditions on which the Company will appoint an Auctioneer, should be submitted to the Undersigned by June 20th at the latest.

J. CAMPBELL,
Acting Agent.
Agent's Office, Dharwar, 4th June 1889.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and of The BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, Limited, (in Voluntary Liquidation),

JAMSETJEE HORMUSJEE LIMBOOWALA..Petitioner

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was on the 12th day of June, 1889, presented to the said Court by the abovenamed Jamsetjee Hormusjee Limboowalla, a shareholder and creditor of the said Company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Honorable Mr. Justice Scott, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of July, 1889, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated the 12th day of June, 1889.

CHALK, WALKER and SMETHAM,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.
Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

B.-G. J.-P. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from 1st July, 1889, the PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE of this Railway will be as follows:—

BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR AND WADHWAN JUNCTION.

	Mail.	Mix.		Mail.	Mix.
	a.m.	p.m.		p.m.	a.m.
Bhavnagar ..Dp.	10-0	2-3	Wadhwan J..Dp.	1-10	6-55
Dhola Junc..Ar.	11-32	4-20	Dhola Jn..Ar.	4-36	11-38
Do. ..Dp.	11-50	4-10			noon.
	p.m.		Do. ..Dp.	4-46	12-0
Wadhwan Jn.Ar.	3-17	9-30			p.m.
			Bhavnagar ...Ar.	6-19	2-19

BETWEEN DHOLA AND DHORAJEE.

	Mail.	Mix.		Mail.	Mix.
	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.
Dhola Junc..Dp.	4-55	11-58	Dhoraji ..Dp.	7-5	10-13
		p.m.	Jetalsar Jn..Ar.	7-26	10-42
Jetalsar Jn..Ar.	8-46	5-25	Do. ..Dp.	7-39	10-53
Do. ..Dp.	9-1	5-38			p.m.
Dhoraji ..Ar.	9-22	6-7	Dhola Junc..Ar.	11-30	4-18

BETWEEN JETALSAR AND VERAVAL.

	Mix.	Mix.		Mix.	Mix.
	a.m.	p.m.			p.m.
Jetalsar Jn. ..Dp.	7-51	9-11	Veraval......Dp.	..	3-35
Junagad ....Ar.	8-55	10-11	Junagad ....Ar.	..	7-12
Do. ....Dp.	9-16	..		a.m.	
	p.m.	..	Do. ....Dp.	6-15	7-32
Veraval......Ar.	12-50	..	Jetalsar Jn. ..Ar.	7-16	8 36

C. CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Superintendent's Office, Ghadechi, 10th June 1889.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 62 0	,, 64 0
Max Sutaine's Extra Dry	,, 56 0	,, 58 0

STILL HOCKS.
From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE,
Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ..
Niersteiner	,, 19 0	,, ..
Leibfrauenmilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ..
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, ..
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Johanisberger	,, 35 0	,, ...

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Superior Old Red Port	Rs. 26 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	,, 36 0	...
Extra Old Pale Invalid	,, 42 0	...

CLARETS.
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	,, ..
Medoc	,, 10 8	,, ..
Les Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	,, ..
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	,, ..
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	,, 21 0	,, ..
Chateau La Rose	,, 28 0	,, ..

From HENRY DAUSSE, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien Qts.	Rs. 15 0	,, ...
Margaux ,,	,, 20 0	,, ...

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	,, 15 0	,, ...
Margaux Medoc	,, 19 0	,, ...

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlovitz	Rs. 11 8	Rs. 13 8

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
,, Red Bar	,, 12 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Larose	,, 20 0	,, 22 0
Chateau Mouton	,, 32 0	,, 34 0
Haut Sauterne	,, 29 0	,, 31 0

BRANDY.

H Montroc's ***	Rs. 18 1	Rs. ..
E Sime & Co.'s	,, 19 2	,, ..
F Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 21 4	,, ...
A Doignon Fils & Co	,, 28 5	,, ...
Cognac, gold labels, blue capsules	,, 30 6	,, ..
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	,, 35 7	,, ..
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy	,, 37 0	,, ...
P Scilheau and Fils' Brandy	,, 20 0	,, ...

BURGUNDY
From FORTIER PICARD, SEUR, BEAUNE.

Macon (Old)	Rs. 23 0	....
Moulin-a-Vent	,, 23 0	.....

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	....
,, ,, ,, **	,, 22 8	....
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(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

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For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

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(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

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BOMBAY.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Algoma (s), for Genoa and Marseilles; Satara (s), Karachi and Persian Gulf; Apollo (s), Aden and Hull; Drumburlie (s), Dunkirk; Busheer (s), Marmagao; and Beatrice (s), Karachi.

Postal Notice.—The next China and Australian Mails per s. s. Pekin will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 21st instant, at 1-30 p.m.

A Lost Cheque.—A Marwarree named Nowla Trickumjee, residing at Upper Colaba, reports having dropped a cheque for Rs. 25-5-0 somewhere about the Fort on Tuesday last.

A Missing Boy.—Parbuthi, a Hindoo woman residing at Goozur Street, reports that her son, aged nine years, has been missing from home since Tuesday evening last. The boy had no money or ornaments with him.

A Juvenile Thief.—Gania Dewjee, a Hindoo lad, was sentenced to be sent to the Poona Reformatory for two years by Mr. Shewshunker Govindram yesterday on a charge of stealing Rs. 44 in cash and a cap valued at two annas, the property of his master, Dewje Poonji.

Theft of Watches.—Mahomed Bakur Hajee Mahomed, a merchant residing at Modykhana Street, Fort, reports the theft of two silver watches valued at Rs 114 from a drawer in his room on Tuesday last. A relative of complainant's, named Mahomed Hajee Ahmed, who is suspected of the theft, has been taken into custody by the police.

Vehar and Tulsi Lakes.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake last Sunday was 243·50 feet as against 248·70 feet on the same date last year. The height of water in the Tulsi Lake last Sunday was 433·40 feet against 433·60 feet last year. The rainfall registered at the Vehar Lake up to Sunday last was 5 in. 26 cents, the rainfall registered at the Tulsi Lake being 4 inches 23 cents.

Theft of Cash and Jewellery.—Rebecca Alzong, a European woman residing at Cursetjee Sooklajee Street, reports that a young lad named Charles Halfeld had stolen Rs. 40 in cash, a diamond ring valued at Rs. 85, and a ruby ring valued at Rs. 45 from her residence and absconded on Tuesday last. The accused is being sought for by the police.

Fatal Mill Accident.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the J. J. Hospital respecting the death of Kessow Luximon, aged 35 years. Deceased was a labourer employed at the Manockjee Petit Mills, Tardeo. On Tuesday, while he was at work at the mill, he got accidentally caught in the machinery and sustained injuries of a very serious nature, from the effects of which he died at the hospital at 6-30 p. m. on the same day. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Serious Charge against a Chief Officer.—The case in which Jean Cassanavo, chief officer of the s. s. Cachimire, is charged with causing hurt to a boatman named Mahomed by striking him with an iron-bar on the head, was called on for disposal before Mr. C. P. [illegible]ooper at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday. The [illegible]cused stated that at the time the accused was injured [illegible] was at the other end of the steamer, and that he [illegible] below trying to get the coolies to finish the work [illegible]e sunset, as the Customs officer was pressing him [illegible] so. He said the place where he was was at least [illegible]etres from the spot where the accident took place. [illegible] Magistrate said he could not convict the accused [illegible]e evidence before him and accordingly discharg[illegible]im.

[illegible] Tables Turned.—Yesterday before Mr. C. P. [illegible]dha Laljee and two other Hindoos were [illegible]ith assaulting and using criminal force to [illegible]P. Railway policeman doing duty at the [illegible]nder Station. It appears that accused [illegible]booking office at Musjid Station on Tuesday [illegible] and asked for tickets to Parel. They [illegible] the sepoy that they would have to [illegible]ir tickets. The accused resented the [illegible]f the policeman and struck him, after[illegible]g him and taking him to the town police-[illegible]n they asked to take the railway policeman [illegible]dy. The town policeman, instead of doing [illegible]ey desired, took them into custody. After [illegible]idence was recorded the case was adjourned.

[illegible]atal Fall from a Window.—An inquest was [illegible]ld by the Coroner yesterday at the J. J. Hospital respecting the death of a Mahomedan girl, aged 3 years, named Rutton, the daughter of one Alibhoy, living on the fourth storey of a house in Doctor Street. Deceased was looking out of a window of her parents' house viewing a wedding procession on Tuesday night, when she overbalanced herself and fell into the street. She was picked up insensible and at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died shortly after admission, her skull having been fractured. It appears the parents of the deceased went out leaving her and their niece asleep in the room. The noise of the wedding procession evidently awoke them, for they got up and went to the window to look at it, when the sad occurrence took place. A verdict of accidental death was recorded accordingly.

The Magistrate and the Pleader.—Constable Hiscocks placed a man named Groodhur Ragunath before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram yesterday on a charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 418. The police officer informed the Magistrate that since the complainant had the accused arrested further enquiries had been made, and he would ask his worship to strike the case out on account of a mistake of facts. Mr. Jamsetjee Patel, pleader, who appeared on behalf of the master of the accused, asked that the case might be proceeded with. His worship discharged the accused, remarking that the case was one that should not have been brought to a criminal court at all, and to make matters worse, the prosecutor was represented by a gentleman who was not in possession of the facts of the case.

A Sad Case of Suicide.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Moogbhat respecting the death of Sattiabhama, a Brahim woman, aged 40 years, the wife of one Ramchunder. It appears that the husband of the deceased had been ill for the last seven months and on Monday evening he was considered dying. Deceased attended her husband till 11 oclock that night, when her son relieving her she went into another room and lay down. About 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning, Hurri went to wake the deceased and found her unconscious. Doctors were sent for, when it was found deceased had taken opium. At seven on Tuesday morning the sick man died and at six in the evening the poisoned woman also succumbed. The verdict was that the death of Sattiabhama was caused by opium, which she voluntarily administered to herself. Ramchunder, it may be added, has left behind him property worth Rs. 30,000.

Setting a Trap for Himself.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Govind Bhugwan, a groom in the service of Mr. Manacksha Dhunjeesha, was charged by Head Constable Hussain Mahomed, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing two bottles of toddy spirits from a cask lying in the goods shed of the B. B. & C. I. Railway at Grant Road Railway Station. It appears a consignment of six casks of toddy spirits arrived at that station on Tuesday from Bassein. The casks were unloaded from the waggon and left in the goods shed. Yesterday morning an Abkari inspector came to the goods station to examine the casks of spirits, when it was found that some of the toddy had been abstracted from one of the casks. Upon a search being made by the police the accused was found in a state of intoxication in the goods yard, and on searching the stables in which he lived, two bottles of toddy spirits were found concealed amongst some grass. Govind Bhugwan, on pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted and sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

Death of an Educational Officer.—In the death of Rao Saheb Manidharprasad Tapiprasad Desai, Deputy Educational Inspector, Kaira, who died last Thursday of carbuncle, the Educational Department has lost an honest, straightforward, hard-working, and efficient officer. He was connected with the Educational Department from the time the Government High School was first opened in Surat. His concentrated energy of character and exceptional virtues distinguished him throughout his life and made him a favourite of all with whom he came in contact, whether his superiors, subordinates, or students. Even the present Educational Inspector, Mr. E. Giles, often made inquiries of his health during his illness, and received with great regret the news of his death. In his duties he was not only regular but punctual, and the result was that his class and his school always received creditable mention. When the Gopipura and Haripura Schools were amalgamated, he was appointed Deputy Educational Inspector, which post he enjoyed till death. His scholarly knowledge was appreciated by the local Government by inviting him to join the late lamented Rev. Montgomary, M.A., and Rao Bahadur Ambalal Sakerlal Desai, M.A., LL.B. (the then head master, High School, and at present holding the office of one of Judges of the *Varistha* (High) Court, Baroda); English and Native graduates of distinction to compile English-Gujarati Dictionary, which was sadly required. This dictionary now requires revision, but no other native has since attempted to place a better and cheaper dictionary before the public. Many of the students of the late Rao Saheb have had a distinguished University career, and are occupying high and responsible posts under the British *raj*. The deceased Rao Saheb leaves a widow, two brothers, a sister, and a host of friends to mourn his untimely death. It may be added that Rao Saheb Viraprasad, of the Assessment Department in this local Municipality, is the brother of the deceased.

A New Gujarati Dramatic Mandli.—There are various Gujarati "Natak Mandlis" in Bombay at the present day, but there is hardly one of them of which the Gujarati Hindus can be proud of and can call their own. All are under the management of Parsis. The chief feature of this newly started "Bombay Gujarati Natak Mandli" is that it had been started by Gujarati Hindoos under the patronage and proprietorship of Hindu gentlemen. R. R. Ranchodram Uderam, author of "Lalita Duk Darshak" and other Gujrati works, and the late lamented Kavi Narmada Shankankar Lalshankar in their times established such "Natak Mandlis," but owing to want of funds their clubs died away. It is understood a wealthy Hindu Shetia has promised all possible assistance to the newly started "Natak Mandli," whose first performance of "Kanta" by Professor Manilal Nabhubai Drivedi, B.A., Professor, Samaldass College, comes off on the 29th instant at the Gaiety Theatre. It is to be hoped this "Mandli" may meet with all success, and that all lovers of Guajrati dramas will liberally patronise it and show encouragement to the movement.

Dress Improvement in the Poona Police.—We are glad to learn that Captain Macpherson, District Superintendent of Police, is at present taking great interest in the improvement of the dress of the police under his control. The blue caps hitherto worn by all the members of the force from 3rd class head constable to 4th class constables are being substituted by red Turkey quilted caps surrounded by a pugree with a blue tassel hanging in front. The chief constables and head constables of the first and second grade will be furnished with red caps with a silver tassel and surrounded by a blue pugree with silver folds to the right. This will indeed be a great improvement in the head-dress of the Poona Police.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE GREAT NAVAL REVIEW.

The great naval review at Spithead early in August will be a brilliant spectacle. It will in every respect eclipse that of the Jubilee year. It is expected that at least three reigning Sovereigns will be there to witness it. Before and probably since the days of the Spanish Armada greater numbers of war-vessels have been assembled at one time; but certainly not at any period in the world's history has there been got together a fleet of such enormous tonnage, speed, and fighting power. Over one hundred vessels will be drawn up in four lines, stretching from Spithead to the Solent. The two inner lines will be composed of ironclads, battle-ships, and protected cruisers, and the outer lines of swift cruisers and torpedo-boats. All the ironclads in England ready for sea, including the Channel Fleet, will be there. Every ship of the Admiral class will be in the lines, and nearly all the new cruisers of the "M" class. Nelson's Victory, of glorious memory, will be at the head of the line, and wonderfully fresh and spruce the gallant old craft looks at her mooring since her recent docking. "Every man Jack" still alive in the country who fought under Admiral Nelson has been asked to take his place on board on the day of the review to grace the occasion.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The following matters among others were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley at a sitting of the Court yesterday:—

RE VITHAL BHUDU GOVIND GOVAR AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the first insolvent, applied for an interim order, saying that his client had been put into jail at the instance of one of his creditors. He was a liquor seller and had no books of accounts except a book in which he kept an account of liquor sold by him by order of Government. As the period for which the license was granted him expired a few days ago, the book had been returned to Government. In reply to the Court, counsel stated that the insolvent had twice before taken the benefit of the Act.

His lordship remarked that the insolvent had stated a deliberate falsehood in his schedule that he had no books of account. His application was refused. Leave was granted him to serve notices upon his creditors.

RE MAHOMED OOSMAN.

The insolvent, now lodged in jail, applied personally for an interin order. Mr. Mankar, on behalf of a creditor, opposed the application, remarking that the insolvent filed his schedule in March 1888, but had taken no steps to prosecute it. After collecting his assets here he absconded to Mecca, whence he had returned. He had suppressed his books and concealed his property, and carried on the business of a chunam merchant both here and at Alibaug, where he had a kiln. On the application of the insolvent, who wanted time to reply to the affidavit of the opposing creditor, the matter was adjourned for a week.

RE NARAYEN VENKAJEE KHOTE.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, which was granted.

PETITIONS DISMISSED.

The petitions of Kayani Framjee Major and Culliandas Dipchund Multani were dismissed on the ground of the schedules not being filed within the prescribed time.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted discharges:—Ismail Hajee Abdul Rahman, Luxmon Appajee, Mahomed Shariff Hakim, Muljee Bhugwan Khute, Maruti Apajee Sinday, Valabhdas Laljee Khutree, and Jan Mahomed Somjee.

BENGAL.

Carriage Accident at Calcutta.—An accident that might very easily have ended rather seriously occurred on the Strand Road on Friday evening just after dark. While Captain Campbell, the Deputy Director of Marine, and Commander Petley, Port Officer, were driving home, the turntable of the latter's mail-phaeton gave way, and, an extra strain coming on the other parts, the carriage collapsed and went to pieces. Captain Campbell was thrown out on one side, and Commander Petley on the other, the horse taking fright, and dashing down the road with the remains of the ghary. Captain Campbell escaped with a dislocated arm and other bruises, and Captain Petley only with severe bruises down his right thigh, so they may be congratulated on getting off easily. The horse collided with a native gentleman's brougham, and took off the wheel before he was captured.—*Englishman.*

Double Child Murder.—A shocking case of murder of two little children by their mother, a young Mahomedan girl, aged about 18 years, was heard on Friday at the Alipur Sessions. After a quarrel with her relatives she resolved to commit suicide, but before doing so she shut herself up in her room, and, having provided herself with a *dao*, inflicted a deep gash across the throats of each of her two children, and, believing them to be dead, she inflicted another wound on her own throat. Shortly after the inmates of the house, finding her room door shut up, peeped into the room through a small opening, and, seeing what had occurred, reported the matter to the police. The latter burst open the door and found the accused still alive. Her little boy was also alive, but died soon after, while the infant was found quite dead. Accused was taken to hospital, when after some time she recovered. She at first admitted having murdered her children, but afterwards retracted her statement. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and a sentence of death was passed.—*Ibid.*

Deaths in Calcutta.—During the week ended the 8th of June there were 165 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 19·8 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 194 deaths, and the death-rate was 23·3 per thousand. There were no deaths from small-pox, 19 from cholera, 52 from fevers, 20 from tetanus, and 2 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—3 Non-Asiatics, 3 Mixed Races, 104 Hindus, 50 Mohamedans, and 5 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 8th June was 165, against 194 and 203 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 28. There were 19 deaths from cholera, against 25 and 33 in the two preceding weeks; the number is equal to the average of the past quinquennium. There was no death from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 52 and 20 respectively, against 54 and 14 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 19·8 per mille per annum, against 21·8, the mean of the last five years.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURE.—June 19.

Brough, Lt-Col, Bl, R A, to join, to Agra.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, Bo. Vol. R. Corps.

Bombay, 20th June, 1889.

1. There will be practice shooting on the Colaba Range on Saturday, the 22nd inst., and every alternate Saturday, during the monsoon at 3-30 o'clock, weather permitting.

Bombay Light Horse.

The following orders are notified:—

2. The carbines are now ready for re-issue. Members will please apply at once.

3. A general meeting of the members of the Corps will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, Graham's Buildings, on Friday afternoon, the 21st inst., at 5-15 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Gazette of India, June 15.

Legislative Department.

H. E. the Govr-Genl, under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 67, section 10 has been pleased to nominate Mr R J Crosthwaite, C S Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Govr-Genl for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Medical Department.

The services of Surgn-Major E A Birch are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

Surgn-Major A Crombie, MD, offg Surgn Supt of the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, is confirmed in that appointment.

The services of Surgn W G Thorold, IMS, offg Medical Officer, 31st Ben Infy, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh.

The services of Surgn-Major J Moran, MD, IMD, which by Notification No 270, dated 22nd May, 1888, were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh, are hereby placed permanently at the disposal of that Government, with effect from the 30th April, 1889.

The Govr-Genl in Council hereby notifies that Hony Assist Surgns to H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl will for the future be appointed for a term of five years from date of appointment.

Police.—The services of Capt A E Jones, 23rd Pioneers, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as officiating Comdt of the Mandalay Military Police Battalion.

Foreign Department.

The services of Lieut Col R G E Dalrymple are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge of office as Cantonment Magistrate at Nowgong.

Lieut A S Rooke, Wing Officer, 2nd Battn, 5th Goorkha Regt, Punjab Frontier Force, is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate at Nowgong, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Lieut-Col R G E Dalrymple, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Lieut C C Leveson-Gower are replaced, permanently, at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the 16th Feb, 1889, the date on which he was struck off the strength of the Bhopal Battn.

Major A C Talbot, CIE, Political Agent of the 1st class, is reappointed to be an Additional Political Agent of the 1st class and Political Agent in Bikanir, with effect from the 24th May, 1889.

Lieut C Lennock, of the 1st Battn, the Suffolk Regt, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class, as described in sections 32 and 33 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to be exercised within the limits of the Sipri Cantonment, with effect from the 8th May, 1889.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of Act III. of 1880, as extended to the Sipri Cantonment, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Govr-General in Council is pleased to invest Lieut C Lennock, of the 1st Battn, the Suffolk Regt, with power to try breaches of any rules or regulations made under section 25 of the said Act, within the limits of the Sipri Cantonment, with effect from the 8th May, 1889.

Surgn-Major J H Newman, MD, Civil Surgn of Ajmere, and Medical Officer of the Merwara Battn, is appointed to officiate as Residencey Surgn at Abu, and as Supt-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination in Rajputana, with effect from the 8th May, 1889, and during the absence on furlough of Brigade-Surgn L D Spencer, MD, or until further orders.

Surgn-Major D. ff. Mullen, M D, Residency Surgn in Meywar, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgn of Ajmere, and as Medical Officer of the Merwara Battn, with effect from the 7th May, 1889, vice Surgn-Major Newman.

Military Department.

Army Staff—The tenure of appointment as 1st class Dist Commander of Major-Genl Sir G S White, K C B, V C, H M's Service, reckons from the 1st April, 1889.

Hyderabad Contingent—Major B Channer, 2nd Bengal Infantry, to be Assistant Adjutant-Genl vice Major A Gaselee, resigned, with effect from 31st May, 1889.

Medical Department.—Bgde-Surgn H Potter, M. D, I M S, Bengal Establt, 18th Ben Infy, to be Medical Storekeeper, Allahabad, vice Surgn-Major G Hutcheson, M D, appointed Sanitary Commissioner, N-W Provinces and Oudh.

With reference to G G O No. 440, dated 7th August, 1885, Col E H H Collen, C I E, Ben St Corps, Secty to the Govnt of India, Military Dept, to have the local rank of Major-General.

Furlough and Leave.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—Capt R V Phillpotts, R E, Ex Eng, 3rd grade, Assist Professor, Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, N-W Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Dept, (m c) for 183 days.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secry of State for India: Lieut-Col A Oldham, General List, Infantry, (m c) to 14th Nov, 1889; Capt J M A Retallick, Bengal S C, (m c) for four months; Lieut A P Longfield, RA, (m c) for four months; Lieut C Schofield, Bengal SC, (m c) for six months; and Surgn J Garvie (m c) for three months.

Promotions.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

To be Colonels in the Army.—Lieut-Col J Waterhouse, Ben S C; Lieut-Col G E Hancock, Bo S C; Lieut-Col B E Gowan, Ben S C; 10th June, 1889; Lieut-Col J Hay, Ben S C; Lieut-Col J L Fagan, Bo S C; Lieut-Col T R Byng, Madras S C; Lieut-Col C R Bradstreet, Madras General List, Infantry, 11th June, 1889; Lieut-Col D W Inglis, Ben General List, Infy; Lieut-Col G R J Shakespear, Ben S C; Lieut-Col D H Robertson, Ben General List, Infy; and Major and Bt Lieut-Col E H Hayter Collen, CIE, Ben S C, 15th June, 1889.

Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Lieut Cols.—Major and Brevet Lieut-Col R Patch, 12th June, 1889.

To be Major.—Capt Gervas Selwyn Eyre, 12th June, 1889.

To be Captain.—Lieutenant Hedley Wright, 12th June, 1889.

Medical Department.

To be Surgeon-Major.—Surgn C H Beatson, 16th May, 1889.

Colonel's Allowance.

The undermentioned officers of the Benl Staff Corps are admitted to the Colonels' allowance, with effect from the dates specified:—Col W C Stanley Clarke, 13th June, 1889; and Col T W Rutherfurd, 14th June, 1889.

Commissariat Department.

Hony-Lieut and Assist Commissary T Donlea to be Depy Commissary; Honry-Lieut and Depy-Assist Commissary W A Murison to be Assist-Commissary; Condr T M O'Sullivan, to be Depy-Assist Commissary; and Sub-Condr T Power to be Conductor, with effect from the 2nd Jan 1889, vice Hony Capt and Depy Commissary W A Armstrong, transferred to the pension establishment.

Sub-Condr T J Ellis to be Conductor; and Sergt W E Wood to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 8th February, 1889, vice Condr L. Eucker, transferred to the pension establishment.

Sub-Condr J. Harrington to be Conductor and Sergeant E. Needs to be Sub-Condr, with effect from the 31st August, 1888, vice Condr J. Wilson, remanded to military duty.

Sergeant P. Arnand to be Sub-Condr, with effect from the 6th Septr, 1888, vice Sub-Condr Supernumerary Condr A Mason, deceased.

Volunteer Corps.

Calcutta Vol Rifle Corps—Quartermaster H W Hallett is granted, on retiment, the honorary rank of Capt, with permission to wear the uniform of the corps.

Behar Light Horse—Sergt D Reid to be Second Lieut. vice Henry, resigned.

Ghazipur Vol Rifle Corps—Second-Lieut E Layton, 1st Battn Rl W Fusiliers, to be Adjt, with effect from the 6th May, 1889, vice Lieut R H Twigg, resigned.

3rd Punjab (N-W Railway) Volr Rifle Corps—The Hon Sir J B Lyall, KCSI, Lieut-Govr of the Punjab and its Depndencies, to be Honorary-Colonel.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers—Captain E D Wylie to be Major, vice Palmer, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

2nd Punjab (Simla) Volr Rifle Corps—Lieut R A English to be Capt vice Towelle, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Calcutta Vol Rifle Corps—Quartermaster H W Hallett resigns his appointment.

Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps—Lieut W I Knight resigns his commission.

Marine Department.

Capt F Warden, I M, Port Officer, Rangoon, to officiate as Port Officer, Moulmein.

Capt G Wilson, I M, Offg Assist Director of the Indian Marine to officiate as Port Officer, Rangoon, *vice* Capt F Warden, I M.

Capt W M Edwards, I M, Staff Officer, Kidderpore Dockyard, to officiate as assist Director for the Indian Marine.

Mr V McCarthy, 1st grade officer, I M, to officiate as Staff Officer, Kidderpore Dockyard.

Mr Frank Dobson, 3rd grade officer, Indian Marine, to be Assist Surveyor, 4th class, Marine Survey of India, with effect from 1st June, 1889, to complete establishment.

Public Works Department.

The services of Col H J Nuthall, S C, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept with effect from the 10th July, 1889.

The services of Lieut W J Bythell, R E, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Dept.

The services of the following officers attached to State Railways are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Madras for employment on Railways in that Presidency:—Mr. E J Keelan, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, sub pro tem; and Mr E G J McCudden, Ex Engr, 2nd grade.

Lieut C H D Ryder, RE, is appointed to the P W Dept as an Assist Engr, 2nd grade, and posted to the N-W Provinces and Oudh.

Mr W S Haig, Examiner of Accounts, 4th class 3rd grade, temporary rank, is promoted to that rank retrospectively for the period from 6th Jan to 6th April, 1888, both days inclusive, consequent on his promotion to Ex Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro tem, with effect from the former date.

Mr. J N A Eaton, Assist Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, employed under the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Co, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani, prescribed in Public Works Dept Code I, Chapter II, 14, of the 4th March, 1889.

It is hereby notified for general information that the head-quarters of the Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways, Central Divn, are transferred from Jubbulpore to Nagpur.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The British s s Drumburlie, 1,572 tons, Captain W Sutherland, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Busheer, 538 tons, Captain J Forbes, sailed yesterday for Marmagao with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

The British s s Algoma, 1,892 tons, Captain J George, sailed yesterday for Genoa and Marseilles with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

The British s s Apollo, 2,054 tons, Captain J Atkin, sailed yesterday for Aden and Hull with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Hedley and Mr C Hedley and Mr Clark, as cabin passengers.

The Anchor Line s s Karamania, 2,044 tons, Captain W. S. Young, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Liverpool with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W and A Graham and Company.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail Steamer R. Rubattino, Captain G. Merello, which sails to-day:—For Genoa—Mr N Randle, Mr John Spinner, Mr. Abdool Husson Nazmudin, Mr. Shaikally Curmally, Lieut R B Unwin, Mr Manockji Cowasji and Mr Rustomjee Cawasjee Patel. For Aden—34 deck passengers.

The British s s Satara, 820 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Mr M W Kirk, Sub-Conductor J Lovergan and another gentleman. For Falia—Mr Shaik Yasuf bin Abdoola Ebrahim; and 71 deck passengers for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf ports.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—June 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Pekin	2133	Harris	A	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Clan Forbes	2144	Philip	B	F. Muir & Co.
„ Apollo	2054	Atkins	D	F. Muir & Co.
„ Drumberlie	1572	Sutherland	E	E. Bates & Co.
„ Wartburg	1132	von Freeden	H	Glade & Co.
„ Cachemira	2197	Trovitola	K	Ralli Brothers.
„ Eden Hall	2273	Jones	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Algoma	1896	George	N	Purshotum & Co.
„ China	1331	Billings	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Etolia	2031	Gill	P	K. Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
„ Karamania	2024	Young	1	W. & A. Graham & Co
„ Persia	2257	Hutchison	2	W. & A. Graham & Co
„ R. Rubattino	3014	Merello	3	F. Bozzoni.
„ Thibet	1671	Preston	4	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Gwalior	1603	Nantes	5	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Beatrice	1442	Grate	6	V. Ebrahim & Co.
„ M. Teresa	2011	Gutmann	7	A.-H. Lloyd & Co.
„ Chupra	1432	Anderson	8	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Oriental	939	Forbes	9	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Kaveri	543	Keyzar	10	Shepherd & Co.
„ Huzara	1336	Campbell	13	B. I. S. N. Co
„ Busheer	539	Lewins	14	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Sultan	1775	Collins	15	V. Ebrahim.
„ Peshawur	2977	Moule	16	P. & O. Co.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
19	Algoma (s)	George	Genoa & Marseilles.
	Satara (s)	Tice	Karachi & P. Gulf.
	Apollo (s)	Atkin	Aden and Hull.
	Drumburlie (s)	Sutherland	Dunkirk.
	Busheer (s)	Forbes	Marmagao.
	Beatrice (s)	Grate	Karachi.

The following vessel entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer Wartburg, for Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
15 Purneah s	Sanders	Singapore, June 3.
Duke of Argyll s	Prentice	Cardiff.
Kistna s	Coope	Rangoon, June 7.
Ardencaple sp	Guthrie	Greenock, March 25.
Aubepine bq	Menow	Pondicherry, June 8.

DEPARTURES.

June 15.—Steamer Maharaja. Ship Aigburth.

MADRAS.

June. DEPARTURE.

15 Kohinur s …… …… Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—June 19.

From Glasgow.

Etolia s—100 casks and 20 cases beer and 10 casks porter, Framjee Sands and Co.

Persia s—95 packages paper, S A S Dawood.

From Liverpool.

Persia s—250 boxes bar soap, N P Nathans and Sons.

China s—150 boxes candles, A Shaik Adum.

From London.

Venetia s—65 cases beer, W Bell and Co; 20 packages provisions, &c, Phillips and Co.

Huzara s—101 cases oilmanstores, &c, D Dadabhoy.

Sutlej s—16 cases provisions, C M Patell and Co.

Malwa s—8 cases paper, A Essoofbhoy; 29 packages provisions, &c, Phillips and Co; 121 packages provisions, Treacher and Co.

From Antwerp.

Kutsford s—1 cask brandy, H Dhunjibhoy and Co.

Oriental s—250 cases candles, E Sumsoodin.

From Hull.

Apollo s—100 cases matches, A Shaik Adum; 25 cases matches, E Dawoodbhoy; 147 cases matches, A Ebrahim.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, June 19.

Observations taken at 8 a. m. to-day.

Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The second column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The second column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The sixth column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The seventh column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the numbers 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless, and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date, and the average rainfall for the same period.

Stations.	Barometric Pressure.			Wind		Temperature in Shade.						Rainfall.		
	8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Past 24 hours.	Since 16th May to date.	Variation 16th May to date.
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	29·566	—·009	+·022	E	14	84·3	96·4	77·6	—6·1	83	6	0·51	2·65	+0·78a
Jhansi	...	...	...	W S W	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jacobabad	29·473	—·104	—·004	...	5	90·3	119·0	83·7	+0·2	40	3	...	...	...b
Karachi	29·643	+·044	+·063	W	21	84·5	93·7	80·7	—1·6	70	6	...	0·02	—0·03c
Ajmere	29·638	—·083	—·035	W	12	87·3	100·3	85·5	+5·9	39	6	...	3·79	+2·72c
Deesa	29·632	—·077	+·006	W	15	84·2	104·8	79·8	+0·3	61	8	...	1·80	+1·26
Rajkot	29·664	—·041	+·029	W	19	84·4	102·0	78·6	+1·5	71	6	...	0·60	—1·01
Neemuch	29·601	—·054	—·013	Calm	9	85·7	105·3	81·7	+4·8	63	10	...	2·90	+1·22
Indore	29·651	—·026	—·014	W S W	9	75·3	92·2	74·1	—0·5	89	10	0·42	2·85	—1·83d
Saugor	29·545	—·077	—·071	N W	13	77·2	86·3	74·6	—0·7	90	10	1·89	5·44	+2·60e
Jubbulpore	29·546	—·075	—·088	S S W	6	73·3	82·4	73·1	—4·2	97	10	3·30	7·17	+1·93a
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandva	29·645	—·029	—·026	W	10	75·8	87·2	74·2	—3·9	95	10	0·67	3·15	—0·33f
Raipur	29·576	+·017	—·030	SW	12	77·1	80·0	74·6	—2·5	92	10	0·92	...	...g
Nagpur	29·609	—·033	—·057	W S W	12	76·7	82·7	74·6	—2·2	87	10	0·69	1·99	—4·41h
Amraoti	29·611	—·077	—·066	WN W	18	72·8	78·7	70·9	—4·6	97	10	0·60	3·57	—1·22i
Akola	29·665	—·020	—·023	N W	8	74·3	87·6	72·7	—4·2	90	10	0·72	...	...g
Surat	29·714	—·061	+·024	W	F	84·0	94·6	75·6	—3·9	70	6	...	1·11	—1·18
Malegaon	29·722	+·010	+·011	W S W	16	76·4	98·4	76·1	+1·3	73	10	0·01	1·39	—2·38j
Bombay	29·764	—·012	+·021	W	13	82·4	88·5	80·1	+0·7	83	10	0·04	9·27	—1·76
Poona	29·793	+·012	+·041	W	18	75·1	93·5	74·4	+1·9	81	10	...	3·95	—0·19
Sholapur	29·751	—·010	—·005	WN W	10	77·3	97·2	72·0	+0·1	80	7	0·19	4·65	+0·37j
Ratnagiri	29·786	—·002	+·018	N W	12	79·8	88·4	77·9	+1·4	85	9	0·16	14·88	—6·13j
Belgaum	29·783	—·005	—·005	WN W	6	72·9	82·2	68·9	+1·5	82	10	...	13·36	+7·24
Goa	29·771	—·019	...	WN W	16	83·0	88·0	72·0	...	96	10	0·01	29·22	...
Karwar	29·789	+·008	—·034	N W	8	82·0	87·2	79·8	+4·8	82	7	0·22	48·63	+18·88j
Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	29·864	+·011	—·025	N N E	5	76·5	83·2	74·1	...	90	4	1·11	28·37	—0·47
Cochin	29·875	—·004	—·019	N W	M	76·5	84·2	73·7	—0·6	91	10	0·89	27·73	—1·73k
Bangalore	29·804	—·034	—·079	W	7	69·5	85·9	68·0	+2·0	85	9	...	6·58	+1·50
Secunderabad	29·751	+·008	—·009	WN W	13	76·5	97·7	73·9	+0·2	82	10	0·02	2·60	—0·67l
Masulipatam	29·691	+·057	—·013	Calm	7	77·3	101·7	78·5	—1·2	100	10	2·91	9·87	+5·69e
Bellary	29·775	—·034	+·023	W	12	82·5	97·9	77·4	+1·8	68	6	...	1·41	—0·76
Cuddapah	29·748	+·003	...	W S W	...	86·8	102·2	83·9	...	58	10	...	2·02	—1·62
Madras	29·719	+·007	—·072	W	13	86·7	100·8	83·1	+3·2	58	10	...	2·14	—0·36
Coimbatore	29·845	+·002	—·015	S	8	74·1	90·3	71·3	...	84	6	...	0·57	—2·36
Trichinopoly	29·779	+·014	—·033	W S W	16	86·3	101·1	78·8	+1·1	58	5	...	0·55	—2·36
Negapatam	29·759	+·002	—·034	W S W	8	87·8	91·0	80·8	+2·1	51	3	...	0·22	—1·97
Colombo	29·882	—·005	—·022	W S W	11	83·5	84·5	78·0	...	73	8	...	11·72	+5·13

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," F=Fresh, S=Strong M=Moderate.

a Clouds low, moving rapidly with scuds. *b* Sultry. *c* Dust haze. *d* Thundering and lightning at distance. *e* Thunder-storm. *f* Continuous rain. *g* Continuous rain for upwards of 12 hours. *h* Monsoon apparently setting in. *i* Monsoon set in. j Passing showers during day. *k* Sea rising. *l* Gale of wind.

Summary.

Pressure has increased moderately in the Madras Presidency and briskly at Karachi. Elsewhere it has decreased, the fall being very slight in the Bombay Presidency, brisk in Berar, the Central Provinces, Gujarat, Central India and Rajputana, and rapid at Jacobabad. On the Malabar Coast the barometer is unsteady.

Pressure is moderately below the average in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, and on the Malabar Coast. In Gujarat and the Bombay Presidency it is very little above the average, the variation from the mean being greatest in Berar and the Central Provinces.

Winds at Cochin, Calicut and Coimbatore indicate a tendency to cyclonic circulation, and a barometric depression appears to be forming off the West Coast. The wind velocities are gradually increasing in the Bombay Presidency and west to north-westerly winds prevail. Everywhere else they are generally westerly and south-westerly. Thunder-storms are reported from Saugor and Masulipatam, and a gale of wind from Secunderabad.

The maximum temperature in the shade at Jacobabad is 119°, at Deesa and Neemuch 105°, at Rajkot and Masulipatam 102°, and at Madras and Trichinopoly 101°.

Temperature is as much as 10° to 17° below the normal in Berar and the Central Provinces, and about 7° below at Allahabad and Negapatam, and in other places it is slightly above the average.

The mean temperature of the day has generally risen everywhere, but in Berar and the Central Provinces it is 6° lower than yesterday.

Humidity is increasing everywhere except in Gujarat, Sind, Rajputana and some parts of the Madras Presidency. Skies are more or less cloudy everywhere.

There has been general rain in Berar and the Central Provinces and all along the West Coast as far as Bombay, and local showers are reported from Allahabad, Indore and Sholapur. The largest falls are 3·30" at Jubulpore, 2·91" at Masulipatam, 1·89" at Saugor and 1·11" at Calicut. The winds are squally off the west coast, and the monsoon current appears to be steadily strengthening on it.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 19.

For Liverpool.

Persia s,—65 bales wool, K Jaitha; 110 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 20 cwts wheat, M Lalljee; 200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 50 bales wool, B Boga; 65 cwts ginger, Gopaljee Gangjee.

For London.

Indramayo s,—9 cwts rubber, A Lillany; 470 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 117 cwts gum arabic, F Nathoo; 385 cwts cottonflies, E Spinner and Co; 55 bales cow hides, W Gangjee.

For Havre.

Indramayo s—2,470 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros; 114 cwts sandalwood, D P Batha and Co; 472 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co; 650 cwts horns, B Kaderbhoy.

For Antwerp.

Eden Hall s—3,250 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co; 4,921 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

Etolia s—590 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 20,232 cwts rapeseed, 4,299 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros.

Huzara s—700 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, J C Bushby and Co; 4,000 cwts poppyseed, F Spinner and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, R Caderbhoy.

For Trieste.

Maria Teresa s—23 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, R Sajun; 220 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 50 cwts cuchulum, Ellias Abdoola.

For Venice.

Maria Teresa s—400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Gibraltar.

Persia s—2,000 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co.

For Hongkong.

Thibet s—34 cwts Cambay stones, 57 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 7 cwts horns, C Ebram; 51 cwts sharkfins, 31 bales twist, H Rahimtoolabhoy and Co; 2 cases precious stones, S N Talati Co; 32 bales twist, Tata and Co.

Pekin s—25 bales twist, D Gamjee; 6 cwts horns, H Rahimtoolabhoy and Co; 10 cases condiments, M M Poonjajee; 147 bales twist, E L Moolchand; 76 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co; 27 cases opium, D Sassoon and Co; 46 cases opium, S J David and Co; 29 cases opium, The P and O Co; 51 cases opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,19½ cases opium, N J Abraham.

For Shanghai.

Pekin s,—93 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co; 4 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co; 13 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 40 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Port Said.

China s,—15,000 cwts linseed, The Bombay Co, Ld.

For Calcutta.

Malda s,—432 bales cotton, R Luchmandas.

HIGH COURT.—June 20.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

464-88—Shamrao P—Jadeji Keshrisingji Bhowsingji vs Narotum Hurjewan and another—Bomanji and H.—Part heard.

459-88—Tyabji and D—H H Shrimant Maharaj Yeshwantrao Holkar vs Dadabhoy Cursetji Ashburner—M H Khan.

186-89—Pestonji and R—Josuf Jan Mahomed and others vs Sullemanji Ebrahimji—Tyabji and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons.)
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

107-87—Ardesir, H and D.—The Goculdass Balabdas Manufacturing Co vs. James Scott and others. —Craigie, L., and O.—Part heard.

COOKING AND DIGESTION.

Not every one is aware that cooking and the process of digestion are on one and the same line, and that if the cooking were sufficiently prolonged the food would be in a condition like to that in which it is after digestion is over. Let this truth be fully comprehended, and the reason why cooking is so largely employed will appear clearer than ever. All that cooking and digestion really represent is a process of what is known as hydration, wherein each molecule of food takes up a molecule of water. They are, therefore, diluting and dissolving processes. What, asks the inquirer, is the reason of this? Simply that the food particles may be enabled to pass through the walls of the stomach and intestine into the blood.

If the cooking of food be badly done, the result may be unfortunate in many ways. The palatability will be impaired, the toughness will not have been gotten rid of, and digestion will be unduly taxed. In some cases we are told that it is an advantage to have the food undercooked, as with the Irish, who often prefer to have the centre of the potato hard, or, as it is called, "with a stone in it."

Far more unfortunate is a lack in the efficiency of the digestive processes. If what is eaten be not properly chewed, it is so much more impermeable to the gastric juice, and therefore so much more indigestible. If with every mouthful a drink of water be taken, as is customary with some Americans, the flow of saliva will not be excited by the presence of a semi-dry bolus rolling about the mouth; and, moreover, the valuable digestive action of this secretion on starch will be lost. If the starch in the food be digested by the saliva it can be absorbed from the stomach; if it be not so digested it will burden this organ considerably. In some cases this secretion is absent or inactive; this is found to be the condition of affairs in early infancy, in fevers, &c. But in the majority of patients who are troubled with indigestion due to starch, the prime cause of the trouble is improper mastication and drinking water too freely while eating. One should never drink while food is in the mouth. Suppose that these insufficiencies be righted, and still the patient suffers—what then? It will ordinarly be wisest to resort to artificial aids, and take a teaspoonful of a good malt extract, preferably Kepler's. Zymine Tabloids may also be taken.

Passing to the consideration of the only food digested in the stomach—the albuminous—the only food upon which man can live, for any time alone, we find that bolting the food is also a cause of indigestion here. Nervous influences also play their part, along with indiscretions of every kind. It will not always answer for one to live on light foods only as they are not found sufficiently sustaining for the majority of people. Again, therefore, artificial aids come into play, and it may be incidentally observed that the medical men who employ these foods are the most successful practitioners and consultants. For gastric dyspepsia ten or fifteen grains of Saccharated Pepsin may be taken, or better still, two or three Pepsin Tabloids. It is not possible for any one to always gauge his food to his digestive power, and accordingly we recommend those artificial products which are so useful when either cooking or digestion, or both are at fault.—*Health*, London.

On or about 3rd August next, says the *Daily Telegraph*, England's navy, to the number of over one hundred vessels, will be drawn up in four lines, stretching from Spithead to the Solent. Nelson's Victory, of glorious memory, will be at the head, and wonderfully fresh and spruce the gallant old craft looks at her moorings since her recent docking. "Every man Jack" still alive in the country who fought under Admiral Nelson, has been asked to take his place on board on the day of the review, to grace the occasion.

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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON AND MYRABOLLUMS.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Victoria Dock shed No. 1 on account of the underwriters, landed ex s. s. Poseidon,
279 full pressed bales cotton.
283 packets myrabollums.
More or less damaged by sea water.
A deposit of 25 P. C. will be required at the time of sale, the dock dues to be paid by the purchasers.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, June 20, 1889

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 19.

CONSOLS remained at 98 in London yesterday and French Rentes in Paris at 85¼ *ex coupon*, and press telegrams under this day's date state that the alarm which was prevalent in the Continent last week in connection with the political situation was abating and that a more hopeful feeling was reviving. Silver was unchanged at 42 1-16d. per oz., and yesterday's quotations are repeated for Rupee Securities in each denomination. Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 108¼. The market rate of discount was raised ¼ per cent. both on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, making it stand at 1½ and 2 per cent. respectively. The Indian Council placed two lakhs of extra Wire Transfers on Calcutta yesterday at 1s. 4 3-16d., which is 1-16d. above the rate of the extra sale on Saturday and 3-32d. higher than that of the regular allotment last week.

In the General Produce Markets Wheat was unchanged, and the only alteration in Mincing Lane was a decline of 1s. per cwt. in the price of Mid.-Plantation Coffee, Oil seeds remaining as on Monday.

Although the late advance of 1-16d. per lb. in spot Mid.-American Cotton was maintained in Liverpool yesterday, the market closed dull, both generally and for Surats, the days' sales having reached only 5,000 bales, inclusive of 400 Surats ; and American Arrivals were 3-64d. lower for June-August deliveries, 1-64d. for October-November, and 1-32d. in the intermediate positions. The Imports were 10,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was quiet, and Reuter reports a decline of ½d. in 7 and 8¼ lb. Grey Shirtings, other quotations coming unchanged.

In New York ready Mid-Uplands recovered 1-16 cent of Monday's drop, being quoted at 11⅛ cents, and September Futures were 2 points higher, at 10·08 cents, the quotation for August being given at 10·47 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales, and below we give our usual figures for comparison:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	1,000	4,200	300
Three days' Receipts ...	2,000	8,800	1,500
Since 1st Sept. 1888......	5,472,000	5,412,300	5,182,900

The tone of our market for the staple has continued firm, and yesterday's prices have been maintained ; but local spinners, who have been the largest buyers in the late spurt in business, have withdrawn from the market to some extent to-day, and the transactions do not sum up more than half the quantity reported last evening. At the same time there has been an active demand for Dharwar, of which some 2,000 bales have changed hands at Rs. 219½ to Rs. 220 per candy, the other principal purchases having been in Bengals at Rs. 208-8½, Dhulia at Rs. 208½, Veraval at Rs. 144-75, and Veramgaum at Rs. 208-18 per candy.

WHEAT.—The improved demand in this market which we noticed yesterday has continued to-day, and considerable transactions are again reported, but prices have not changed on any line.

SEEDS.—Large purchases of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have transpired, and the tone of this market also keeps firm at previous quotations.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton................................	5,373	bales.
Wheat	11,199	cwt.
Linseed	5,403	"
Rapeseed................................	6,052	"
Poppy Seed	2,371	"
Castor Seed	2,270	"

FREIGHTS are quiet. The Start (s), put on the berth for London, has engaged about 2,300 tons of cargo at 21s. 3d. per ton. A steamer of about 1,800 tons has been fixed to load at Kurrachee next month for picked ports at 22s. per ton ; and it is reported that another steamer has been chartered for the same employment at the same rate.

EXCHANGE opened this morning at last evening's extreme rate for demand Bank Bills, and at an advance of 1-32d. in 3 months' sight Credits, and the market has since been firm, but very little business has transpired either way. Mercantile Bills have been saleable forward at current quotations for ready business ; and Bank Telegraphic has been offering at 1s. 4⅛d. for June-July transfer, at 1s. 4 3-32d. for August-September, and at 1s. 4 1-16d. thereafter. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 4⅛d.	"
Do. 3 months' sights ...		1s. 4 7-32d.	"
Credits	do.	... 1s. 4 5-16d.	"
Francs	do.	... 1·71½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet to-day with the cash price of Fours at 100½ and the rates for the two accounts at 100 7-16 for the nearer and 100⅜ for the more distant, with buyers on both lines at these quotations. 104½ is still the nominal quotation for the other paper.

SHARES have been neglected to a great extent to-day, and quotations for the following are Rs. 5 lower, say Bombay United at Rs. 770, Lukmidas Khimji at Rs. 1,010, Manockji Petit, at Rs. 1,210, and Ripon at Rs. 1,155 ; Harvey and Sobapathy Press are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 442½ ; New Berar Press shares are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 555 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	987½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	935
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India..................	37,320	250	125	5 do.	150

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,030
Empire Fire Insurance Co	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	...	£100	All	at 5 p.c	2,530
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	475

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld.	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 p.ct	200 150
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	160
Bapt Co., d.	625		185	Nil	92
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld......		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	660
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5 Rs. 5	78
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,400
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	375	Rs.	850
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	108
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	435
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs.	10
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Iadian Guaradted Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		3½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	100
Kemp & Co., Ld...	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	387
Marcks & Co., Ld.......	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	97
Napier Hotel Co.........	300	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry and M'f'g. Co................	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ...	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	215
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	21
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	375
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	55
Phillips & Co., Ld......	4,000	100	100	Rs.	112
Soundy & Co., Ld.......	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	105
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	9
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,805	500	100	Rs. 85	1,206
Thacker & Co., Ld....	1,500	100		Rs. 10	140
Western India Flour Mills	000	1	125	Nil.	37
M. M. Mody & Co......					48

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

RAGHU NATH DAS—June 13, the eldest daughter of Babu Raghu Nath Das, Zemindar of Dalbazar, Dacca, of a son.

STALEY—June 9, at Cuttack, the wife of A E Staley, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

DEATHS.

CLUBB—June 12, at Murree, Punjab, of croup, William Henry Clubb, (Willie,) the only and beloved child of H J Clubb of the Murree Brewery, aged 10 months and 4 days.

HINDLE—June 9, at Kamptee, Lieut-Colonel J W Hindle, M S C, of heat apoplexy.

ROWE—June 13, at The Yews, Darjeeling, Mildred Margaret Evans, daughter of F J Rowe, Education Department, aged 9 months.

SWEENEY—June 12, at Abu Road Station, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, suddenly, after a very short illness, John Sweeney, of Galoway, late Bandmaster, H M's 13th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry, aged 62 years, 5 months, and 19 days. Deeply regretted. (English and Irish papers, please copy.)

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1889.

No sooner had Lord Dufferin returned to England than the "new" journalists found a fresh subject and they forthwith published every scrap of personal information they could lay hold of concerning him. One of a limited number of hard-working nobles, a contemporary writes, "he has served the State in many capacities, and having started as a Baron in 1867, he won his way step by step—two steps as a matter of fact—to a Marquisate." According to another writer Lord Dufferin prefers Rome to ten Simlas. "Possibly," remarks our contemporary dubiously, "but Lord Dufferin is one of your poor peers, and in India a Viceroy can make a heap of money (!) and yet entertain royally ; whereas an Ambassador in Europe runs some risk of spending more than his pay." The following day the same paper returned to the subject and informed its readers that Lord Dufferin owns 18,000 acres in county Down, with a rent-roll of £20,000. It forgot to mention that with provident forecast his Lordship sold most of his Irish estates just before the beginning of the Land War. As early as 1854 Lord Dufferin had seen the necessity of a revision of the whole body of laws by which the relationship of landlord and tenant in Ireland was regulated, and in a speech in the House of Lords he spoke contemptuously of a proposal which would leave a tenant whose landlord should refuse to purchase the improvements he had made no other alternative than to pull his house down, and carry away the loose stones in his pocket. More recently, when Mr. Gladstone's Land Bill was being elaborated, Lord Dufferin spent some hours in trying to convince Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain, who were then Mr. Gladstone's colleagues, that the system of dual ownership was impracticable, and that the real remedy for the agrarian trouble would be found in the introduction of the system of a Russian Mir, by which each village community becomes the landlord. This plan, if it had been adopted, would have averted all the difficulties and anxieties which have since arisen, and the Plan of Campaign and Mr. Balfour's battering ram would never have been heard of. Lord Dufferin was the first to propose to make compulsory the principle of compensation for disturbance. The London paragraphist next went on to say that "the Blackwoods are of Scotch extraction, and went over to Ulster in the reign of James I. Lord Dufferin can claim kinship with several noble families, but he is probably prouder of the fact that his mother was the grand-daughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan." Lord Dufferin himself looks upon a Scotchman as a *pis aller*—something to be made the best of when an Irishman is not at hand. He excused Lord Lorne to the Canadians because of an "irreparable and congenital defect which attached to his appointment" to succeed himself in the Viceroyalty of the Dominion—"Lord Lorne is not an Irishman ! It is not his fault ; he did the best he could for himself—he came as near the right thing as possible by being born a Celtic Highlander. . . After all, Scotland only got her name because she was conquered by the Irish, and if the real truth were known, it is probable the House of Inverary owes most of its glory to an Irish origin." Here is a thumb-nail sketch of our late Viceroy, which is doubtless intended to be pretty accurate and quite inclusive : "Lord Dufferin is the most plausible, sweet-tongued gentleman of the diplomatic tribe. He is lively, hearty, and *debonnaire*."

The metropolitan paragraph-writers judge of Lord Dufferin by externals mainly, and their estimate of him is therefore superficial, though kindly. When Peter the Great visited Paris the *petits maitres* were vastly amused by his brusque manners, his fondness for strong potations, and his insatiable curiosity ; but, says Voltaire, *le grand homme leur échappa*. More sagacious is the estimate formed by Lord Rosebery of the working qualities to which Lord Dufferin owes his great reputation. The noble earl who prides himself on having retired for a time from the heat of political strife to the warmer shades of municipal life, told the guests assembled at the Mansion House on the occasion of the banquet to Lord Dufferin, that he had heard the latter many years ago in the House of Lords declare himself to be the Maid-of-all-work of the Government. "He has been," says Lord Rosebery, "since then the Maid-of-all-work of the Empire, which would be fortunate if it possessed many more such industrious virgins." In Canada he was Viceroy over a number of federated states inhabited by a free people enjoying representative institutions, with a vast republic beyond the frontier, by which he was regarded as in some sense the Ambassador of the British Empire. Lord Dufferin fulfilled the difficult duties of that position without making a mistake, and before coming to India as Viceroy of a multifarious mass of creeds and races and dynasties to endeavour to impregnate them with "the beneficent contagion of Western civilisation" he passed without difficulty from the frosts of St. Petersburg to the sun of Constantinople—resting awhile on the banks of the Nile, listening for the sounds which the mystic Memnon might emit. An Anglo-Indian administrator of long experience who was present at the Mansion House banquet writes to us that Lord Dufferin's speech held the audience spell-bound, and at times rose to the highest eloquence. There is a passage in his peroration, says our correspondent, which may compare with the noblest words of Burke : "England rises to our view, as she did to the men of Cressy, like a living presence, a sceptred isle amid inviolate seas, a dear and honoured mistress, the mother of a race of whom it may be said that they have done as much as any other for the general moral and material happiness of mankind, and which has done more than any other to spread abroad the benefits of ordered liberty and constitutional government, which has learnt the secret of gradually interweaving the new material of progress into the outworn tissues of ancient civilisation and of reconciling every diversity of barbarous tribes to the discipline of a properly regulated existence, whose beneficent, peaceful commercial flag illumines every sea and pavilions every shore, whose language is already destined, ere the close of this century, to be spoken by a greater number of millions than any other tongue, and the chief necessity for whose prosperity and welfare is the continuance of universal peace and the spread of amity and good-will among the nations." At the present moment, when fears of war alternate with hopes of peace, and no statesman can tell what a day may bring forth, this yearning for peace is of itself a consolation, the value of which is not diminished by the fact that it is the theme which occupies the thoughts of the experienced public servant who has been selected to represent Her Majesty at the Court of the King of Italy—the pivot of the understanding supposed to exist between Great Britain and the Central Powers. The presence of Lord Dufferin in Rome is a guarantee that whenever the great crisis which all dread is at hand, counsels of prudence and moderation will make themselves heard at an important centre of European diplomacy.

A GOOD deal of mistaken enthusiasm has been evoked by mention of the International Monetary Conference to be held in Paris in the Autumn. The nature of the Conference in question is not well understood. It has been written about as if it were an important official Congress which will decide one way or the other for or against bi-metallism. The fact is the Conference in question will be quite non-official. It is to be held in connection with the International Exhibition, and is to last for four days from the 11th to the 14th September. It is one of no less than sixty-nine Conferences of the same character—all called International—which are to be held in connection with the Exhibition in the period between June and October. They commence with one on life-saving services, 12th to 15th June ; next is one of architects, 17th to 22nd June ; then the Société des Gens de Lettres, 18th to 27th June ; and so on with Conferences on conservation of works of art and monuments, cheap dwellings, bread-baking, State intervention in contracts between employers and employed, agriculture, intervention of the State in fixing the prices of provisions, technical education, workmen's clubs, participation in profits, mathematical bibliography, artistic copyright, alcoholism, public charity, chemistry, ballooning, hygiene, shorthand, skin and syphilitic diseases, criminal anthropology, photography, transmission of immoveable property, horticulture, limited joint-stock companies, homœopathy, mines and metallurgy—and many things besides. They go through the whole circle of the arts and sciences, political economy, socialistic theories—in fact, everything that engages the mind of man. For the most part they are intended to supplement the material exhibition in the buildings of the progress made in all these matters, by bringing together experts in each question who will read papers on the latest theories and developments and discuss them, discussing also the direction in which new developments should be made. The Committee of the Exhibition send invitations for each of these Conferences or Congresses to those who are known to be expert in the particular matter in question. If the gentlemen care to make a show, or have something special to say, some hobby to ride, or want to make the personal acquaintance of foreigners in the same line of thought, they will go to Paris at their own expense, and on payment of 20 francs for the expenses of the Conference, may sit round a table and expound their views or listen to others on the dates specified. The members of the International Statistical Institute, which consists of men of all countries, each prominent in his own locality in the statistical and economic line, have been invited. But there is no question of the French Government having sent out proposals for a State Conference, and there is, therefore, no question of other Governments sending representatives. We believe the whole 150 or 200 members of the International Statistical Institute have been invited. Invitations to the other Conferences have been sent in the same way to experts. It may, therefore, be understood that if Sir David Barbour goes to the Conference, he will go as a private individual, who has written with authority on monetary questions, and distinguished himself as an advocate of bi-metallism. He will not go in any official capacity. The discussions will be purely academic, and will commit nobody to anything. The papers will be printed later on in a series of volumes, and those who like may read them at leisure. They will have neither more nor less value than papers read at a meeting of the Royal Statistical Society or the Social Science Association. All the flutter about the Conference has arisen out of Lord Salisbury's answer to the bi-metallic deputation, whom he told, as Reuter says, to go and convert the foreigners at this Conference. That was merely one of his Lordship's little jibes and jeers. Lord Salisbury knew well what the Conference was to be, and he knew also that foreigners were not seeking salvation ; their complaint is that they cannot obtain it because England, which is in such matters in the hands of the bankers and capitalists, obstinately stands in the way. The real meaning of his remark was this : "You, gentlemen, may go to Paris as far as I am concerned. Until I see that you have the people behind you, I will do nothing. When I see that you have, and feel assured that I must do something, I will talk to you. Meanwhile you may go and have some academic discussions in Paris in the Autumn, and I am sure you will have a pleasant time."

AN unfavourable season and high prices in India, like a hard winter and scarcity of work at home, find an accurate reflex in the jail reports and criminal statistics of the year. Thus it happens that, in a Government Resolution on the annual report of the jails in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1888, which was issued yesterday, it is observed that the most noteworthy feature in the history of the jails during the year is the considerable increase in the number of convicts and under-trial prisoners admitted. There is an increase of 1,575 men and 30 women over the previous year. Government ascribes this increase to the unfavourable season and consequent scarcity, and that this contention is the accurate one is proved by a corresponding decrease in offences affecting public tranquillity. It was the pinch of poverty which rendered temptation irresistible and which added to the number of offenders. The increase is to be found in the numbers of persons shown as convicted thieves and receivers of stolen property and that the offences were of such a nature as only to merit a light punishment. An analysis of the prisoners confined in the jails of the presidency shows that per thousand of the free population the percentage of Christians was '245 ; of Mahomedans, '185 ; Hindus and Sikhs combined, '074 ; Buddhists and Jains, '019 ; and all other classes, '008, Christians showing the heaviest percentage and the Mahomedans the greatest increase. Eighteen persons only were executed, 119 were transported, and 145 died. In the death-rate there was a perceptible increase recorded for most jails, though at Nasik only was it abnormal. The Bombay and Yerrowda Houses of Correction, the jails at Dhuliakot, Hyderabad, and Aden were well below the average ; but the jails at Ahmedabad, Nara, Dhulia, Surat, and Thana report death-rates so high as to call for special remark in the resolution of Government. Yet these are satisfactorily accounted for. The increase at Bijapur was due to the excessive heat ; at Ahmedabad cholera prevailed in the city, and the jail did not escape. At Nara the "peculiar climate and extreme cold," together with inferior drinking-water, is offered as the explanation. The increase at Dhulia is also stated to be due to cholera, while at Surat disease *per se* is not blamed at all—the convicts who died "were broken down in health on admission into jail in consequence of previous excessive indulgence in opium and alcohol." Cholera accounts for the increase both at Thana and Nasik, and the resolution considers the feature duly explained. It would appear, notwithstanding the increase in the death-rate, that the convicts as a body are well-fed and well cared for, for the return quoted asserts that not less than 52·8 per cent. increased in weight whilst confined, while only 27·4 per cent. are shown to have lost flesh. From an administrative point of view the year is characterised as uneventful, and little is said of it in the resolution. The information regarding juvenile convicts, however, is commented on at some length. The inadvisability of placing young children in close contact with confirmed criminals is universally admitted, yet it appears that the wishes of Government, which have frequently been expressed against the system, have been neglected. The Inspector-General of Prisons reports that the Assistant Commissioner in Sind had recorded a note in the visitors' book of the Karachi District Jail to the effect that he had observed among the prisoners a youth admitted on the previous day to undergo a term of three months' rigorous imprisonment in addition to paying a fine of Rs. 150. The Assistant Commissioner, who must not generally be considered an advocate of the "cat," points out that a good whipping might have had a good effect, whilst causing him to mix with a number of old offenders is calculated to operate in the contrary manner. Government on this justly observes that "to remove a juvenile offender to confinement in a criminal jail is in most cases the surest way to his moral deterioration," and adds that the law provides whipping as an alternative punishment to imprisonment for juvenile offenders, and where whipping is a[illegible] insufficient or unsuitable punishment, a[illegible] the offence cannot be adequately punis[illegible]ed by a fine, juvenile offenders shou[illegible] wherever possible, be sent to the Reformato[illegible] School, very shortly to be opened at Yerrowd[illegible] District Magistrates, it continues, "should pa[illegible] special attention to the nature of the punish[illegible]ments inflicted on juvenile offenders, a[illegible] cases where imprisonment in jail is [illegible]ciously imposed, should move the Court for a review, or the Government [illegible]mutation of the sentence. The ex[illegible] careful and constant supervision in th[illegible] should induce amongst the bulk of t[illegible]trates a due appreciation of the e[illegible]sequent on committing juvenile offe[illegible] a criminal jail." The Yerrowda Refor[illegible] was not ready for use when the report[illegible] penned, but Government now draws atten[illegible] to it in two different sections of the resoluti[illegible] and doubtless instances such as that to whic[illegible] the Assistant Commissioner in Sind refers will never again call for notice.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing at Simla on the 15th instant, says :—We seem to have the monsoon on us here now—cloud and rain after the usual fashion, but the rain is far from heavy yet.

SIR ANDREW CLARKE promises to have the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway opened by the beginning of 1891, or possibly somewhat earlier.

THE Hindoos of Jacobabad went in a religious procession on the 8th instant through the streets, singing hymns containing appeals to the gods to put a stop to the sickness that prevails in the Sind District, and the consequent sufferings of the people, with the accompaniment of native musical instruments.

THE *Englishman* writes :—We are officially informed that "deferred" telegrams for Burma and Arakan, owing to a break on the Madras-Penang Cable, will be sent by post. As the interruption is likely to last a week, it would be more advantageous to the public at large to dispense with the somewhat expensive agency of the Telegraph Department, and forward their communications direct through the Post Office at the usual charge of half-an-anna a letter instead of the one anna per word exacted for "deferred" messages.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Peshawar to the Lahore paper that the Amir has agents at Lahore, Amritsar, Umballa, Delhi, and Ferozepore, and that he purposes retaining agents also at Jullundur, Sialkot and Multan, to keep him informed of all that occurs in India, and principally to watch the newspapers, as his intention is to find out who supplies them with news from Kabul. There is no doubt that the opinions on Afghan politics, as generally published in Indian newspapers, often cause a great deal of annoyance to the Amir, and hence the necessity for agents. Any news-vendors that he may thus be enabled to detect in Afghanistan will, if the facts are as stated, have a bad time of it.

MADAME PATTI made her *entree* at Buenos Ayres on the 9th of April, and was received with enormous enthusiasm. The critics aver that she looks younger, and that her voice is even better than on her previous visit. The receipts were over £4,000.

ONE of the worst cases of revenge upon a mother-in-law is reported from Buenos Ayres. The young man had quarrelled with and left her. He then advertised in the papers that at the house where she was living "a domesticated crocodile" was for sale, and for days the poor old lady has been besieged by hundreds of bidders for the curiosity.

KING HUMBERT is something of a wit. His hair grew white almost of a sudden three years ago. He is a great smoker and fruit-eater ; hardly touches meat, and drinks nothing but a little weak claret and water. Coffee and tea are forbidden beverages to him, as they excite his nerves. When out shooting or manœuvring with troops he seems to live mostly on bread, apples, and oranges. His favourite amusement is billiards ; but he likes chess and whist, and plays a very good rubber.

CHARACTERISTICALLY Russian is the Czar's latest rescript. In recognition of the mercy shown to him and his family by Almighty God at the date of the Borki Railway disaster, he forgives all the officials responsible for the catastrophe.

INDIGO prospects in Bengal have considerably improved during the last week owing to good rain having generally fallen, except in Midnapur, and even there rain has been reported during the last two days. The rain, however, has come somewhat late, and it is not expected that the outturn will equal last year's. In Purneah and Bhangulpur there has also been good rain, and there has been a general fall in most parts of Behar, where prospects are now considered fairly satisfactory. It is stated that one or two concerns have already opened vats, but as the crop is backward, manufacture will not be general before July. In Benares and the North-West rain has fallen at some factories, while it is much wanted in others.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DISQUIETING RUMOURS SUBSIDE.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

Telegrams from the various capitals of Europe indicate that a more hopeful feeling is reviving on the Continent, and that the alarm which was created by the disquieting rumours of last week is subsiding.

ADDITIONAL IRONCLADS FOR THE FRENCH NAVY.

PARIS, JUNE 18.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Admiral Krantz, Minister of Marine, announced that the Government will shortly ask a vote of 60,000,000 francs for the purpose of building additional ironclads.

NEW ITALIAN AMBASSADOR TO LONDON.

ROME, JUNE 18.

Count Tornielli has been appointed Italian Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

LORD LYTTON RECOVERING.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

Lord Lytton is recovering from his illness and has gone to Knebworth.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN GIVES HIS OPINION OF THE NATIVE PRINCES.

At the Colonial Institute yesterday, Sir Lepel Griffin read a paper on the relations existing between the Native Princes of India and the British Government.

The paper refutes the popular idea that India was a collection of ancient States fretting to reconquer their lost autonomy. The principal States in India, it says, are more modern than the British Power.

The paper expatiates on the loyalty of the Rajput and Sikh States, and, on the other hand, speaks less favourably of the Mahratta and Mahomedan States, but the only danger, it says, to the permanence of the British Rule in India is the cowardly tolerance by Government of treason in the country.

The author warmly advocates the founding of a Military and Industrial Colony of Englishmen [illegible] Kashmere, as he feels convinced that such a [illegible]eme is feasible if Government supported it, as [illegible]ill tend greatly to increase the defensive [illegible]th of India.

[illegible] insists upon the necessity of treating the [illegible] of Afghanistan as a Feudatory Prince, and [illegible]ing the Frontier Railway to Kandahar and [illegible]t.

[illegible]l then concludes his paper by entering [illegible]e portrayal of the system of Govern[illegible]g in the majority of Native States, [illegible], tyranny and extortion reign supreme [illegible]cials hopelessly corrupt.

CORRECTION.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

[illegible]gram regarding the adoption of the [illegible] to appoint a Select Committee to in[illegible]nto the administration of India is wholly [illegible]ect. No such resolution has been adopted.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE B. I. S. STEAMER ETHIOPIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 19.

The result of an accident to the British India steamer Ethiopia at Mud Point on Saturday last appears to be more serious than was at first reported. Among the passengers were sixteen men and one native officer sent to reinforce the Burma police. These men with one exception returned to Calcutta on Monday. According to their statement the Ethiopia heeled over, and a portion of the deck was completely under water. One policeman is not heard of; others managed to save themselves. The passengers were transhipped to the steamer Goa, bound for Bombay. Some of the policemen state there were 50 or 60 men struggling in the water, and disappeared. Both vessels returned to Diamond Harbour on Sunday. The Ethiopia, having taken back her passengers, proceeded on her voyage.

THE DISTRESS IN THE GANJAM DISTRICT.

H. H. THE HOLKAR'S LIBERALITY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 19.

His Highness the Maharajah Holkar has given Rs. 3,000 for the relief of the people in Ganjam and Rs. 7,000 for distribution amongst the poor people and institutions of Madras.

His Excellency the Governor landed at Madras this morning and will leave for Ootacamund tomorrow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 18.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Siam, with the English Mails of the 7th instant, left here for Bombay at 3 p.m. to-day.

The same Company's s.s. Valetta, bound for Colombo and Australia, left also at 3 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan arrived here this evening.

SUEZ, JUNE 18.

The City Line steamer City of Edinburgh left here for Bombay this evening.

COLOMBO, June 19.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Sutlej, with China and Australian Mails, left here for Bombay at noon on the 18th instant.

HONGKONG, JUNE 19.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Teheran (extra) arrived here last night from Bombay.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co. s. s. Elektra from Bombay arrived here to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅛

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

7lbs. Shirtings	5 1-12
8¼ " "	6 3
40s Mule Twist	9¼
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 3⅜d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98
3 per cent. French Rentes	85½exon.
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67⅞
4½ per cent. "	70¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
Bar Silver	42 1-16

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JUNE 18.

10 p.m.	83·3

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19.

6 a.m.	81·5
10 a.m.	83·5
12 p.m.	83·2
4 p.m.	84·1

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 31.

AMONG the social events of the present London season the magnificent banquet given at the Hotel Metropole last Friday night by the Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company deserves to take an important place. The guests numbered about two hundred, the great majority of whom were gentlemen connected either directly or indirectly with Greater Britain. The British Aristocracy was represented, amongst others by the Earl of Aberdeen, who responded for the House of Lords, Lords Herschell, Sudeley, and Brassey; the Government by Sir James Fergusson; the House of Commons by Sir Richard Temple, Mr. J. M. Maclean, Mr. H. S. King, Sir George Campbell, and many other members of Parliament; the Services by Sir Donald Stewart, Sir Henry Keppel; and the Bench by Mr. Justice Wills; the Legal Profession by Mr. Williams of Freshfield and Williams. Among distinguished Anglo-Indians, in addition to those previously mentioned, were Sir Owen Burne, Sir Lepel Griffin, and Colonel Euan Smith. English journalism was honoured in the persons of Sir Edwin Arnold, Mr. Edmund Yates, Mr. J. R. Robinson of the *Daily News*, and Mr. H. W. Lucy, Mr. Punch's Toby. The Indian Press was also represented. Among the vice-presidents were Mr. A. Tait and Mr. F. D. Parker, former agents of the great company in your city. The group of Bombay men was quite a large one, and included Mr. J. A. Shepherd, the enterprising ship-owner, now spending a holiday in this country. The dinner was superb, the music excellent, and the speeches up to the average, Mr. Sutherland, M.P., the chairman carrying off the palm for wit and eloquence. His concluding observation that he expected Macaulay's New Zealander would be a passenger by a P. and O. steamer when he comes to visit the ruins of London was certainly the best hit of the evening. Some of the speakers who are not usually distinguished for excessive brevity were on this occasion exceedingly brief, even Lord Brassey having replied for the reserve forces in half a dozen sentences, and without a single allusion to the defects of the Navy.

We ought to have drunk to the pious memory of Mr. Anderson, but somehow that toast was not proposed. The founder of the feast was a former chairman of the company of that name. He left a sum of money to be devoted in defraying the cost of an annual dinner to the directors. The latter unselfishly allow the proceeds of the bequest to accumulate for seven years, and then, instead of dining in solitary grandeur, invite their numerous friends to share in the generous hospitality of their predecessor. On the principal table was displayed the fine service of plate presented to Mr. Anderson by the shareholders, whose interests he so carefully guarded in days when, as Mr. Sutherland with a spice of irony, observed that class of investors were more grateful than they are at the present time. In the course of his interesting speech the chairman referred with pardonable pride to the fact that the mails had not infrequently of late been delivered in Bombay fourteen days after their departure from Charing Cross. "Comparisons," he said, "are sometimes made between our business and the carriage of the American mails from Queenstown to New York. The distance occupied by that journey is something like 2,800 miles. The delivery of a P. and O. mail embracing China, Japan, and the two sides of India require a journey altogether of 24,000 miles. The performance of the company's ships are short of feats such as the City of Paris has accomplished lately, but if the passenger trade, the factor which produces speed to India and the East, ever attains anything like half the proportions of the American passenger trade we should be happy to build ships to abbreviate the distance by three days—the difference between the passage of the City of Paris and the delivery of the mails in India in fourteen days from England." Several of the speakers from the point of view of passengers congratulated the Company on its navigating officers, Lord Aberdeen especially being warm in his acknowledgment of the care taken of, and courtesy shown to, those who travel by P. and O. vessels. These remarks, which were evidently sincere, must have been very gratifying to the numerous commanders present.

I was, as your correspondent, favoured with an invitation to attend the ceremony at the Guildhall on Wednesday, but as so much has been written about the proceedings, and you are certain to reproduce the speeches, I shall not attempt to give your readers any detailed description. The gathering was, from a picturesque point of view, as brilliant as these gatherings usually are; but the principal feature was not the gorgeousness of the aldermanic robes, the dignity of the Common Councilmen, or the toilettes of the fair sex, but the warmth of the reception given to Mr. Gladstone. With the exception of the Earl of Rosebery, the Earl of Aberdeen, and Mr. Mundella, there was hardly any prominent politician present, and Mr. Gladstone's appearance just before the business began was quite unexpected. The clapping of hands and cries of hurrahs were general when he came in, but on his departure there were two or three hisses. Lady Dufferin, with her mother, and other members of the family sat in a special gallery facing the platform, a few other distinguished persons, including Mr. Gladstone, also being accommodated there. Lord Dufferin's speech was disappointingly short, but, as afterwards appeared, his Lordship was reserving himself for the banquet which took place the same evening at the Mansion House, when he spoke at considerable length. Some of the company at the Lord Mayor's official residence found the noble Marquis's enumeration of Indian officials whose co-operation he found so valuable a little irksome, but everybody in India, I imagine, will be thankful that Lord Dufferin took so excellent an opportunity of giving credit where it was deserved.

Apropos of the India Office, Mr. Bradlaugh has been trying to extract from the Under-Secretary some information about the Departmental Committee appointed to inquire into the feasibility of reducing the establishment of officials. The junior member for Northampton, as Sir John Gorst pointed out, was under a misapprehension in supposing that the reference to the Committee was confined to the Stores Department. I believe that the Secretary of State's Council even was not excluded from the investigation. It appears from the Minister's answer that the inquiry is not concluded, so the return asked for could not be granted. Surely the Committee could have finished their labour long before this, and Sir John Gorst, might very well be asked how he accounts for the excessive delay. His answer to Mr. Bradlaugh will confirm the impression that little good is to be anticipated from the appointment of departmental committees to consider how office establishments can be cut down while public business is increasing, and strengthen the opinion that Lord Cross is not well advised in so strictly resisting the proposal to have an inquiry into the general administration of India by a Royal Commission.

Sir Richard Webster has received what he doubtless feels to be a most gratifying recognition from the solicitors of the country generally. In large numbers they gathered on Wednesday evening, dined him, toasted him, cheered him, and made him clearly to understand that so far as the profession is concerned his conduct on the Special Commission has been most admirable. Henceforward lawyers cannot complain if they are held to possess two consciences—one for private and another for public life. The Attorneys would in their after-dinner mood have been still louder in their approval of the Attorney-General's conduct of the case had Mr. Parnell been found guilty of writing the letters forged by Pigott.

The *New Review* is out to-day. It looks as though it had come to stay. Ninety-six pages of first-class matter for six-pence. If Mr. Archibald Grove, the editor, can keep up the excellence of his first number, he will achieve a great and permanent success. I know one half-crown monthly which will be killed in the struggle.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered	6 14	9 52	8 83	9 23
June 18, Tuesday	...	...	...	0 00
" 19, Wednesday	0 00	0 2	0 5	...
Total	6 14	9 54	8 88	9 23
Total of corresponding date last year	4 37	4 82	5 18	6 41

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held yesterday evening at the Municipal Offices. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee occupied the chair, and the following gentlemen were also present:—Colonel Merewether, Dr. Blaney, Dr. Cowasjee, Messrs. U. Yajnik, K. M. Shroff, Moolji Bhowanidass, Fazulbhoy Visram, Banajee, Kabrajee, and Carroll.

MR. WALTON'S LEAVE.

The Committee further considered letter, dated 31st May 1889, from the Commissioner, reporting, with reference to the resolution of the Committee of 20th March last, that as Mr. Walton preferred that the six months' extension of leave granted to him might be counted as furlough, 15 months' sick leave already granted to him might be converted into furlough.

The necessary sanction was given, as the head accountant informed the meeting that it was in accordance with the rules.

TERMS OF CONTRACT WITH MR. STEVENS.

The Committee resumed consideration of the terms of contract with Mr. Stevens for his services as architect of the new Municipal Office building.

The Municipal Commissioner read a draft letter from Mr. Stevens, setting forth all the terms of the contract.

The letter was adopted.

A NEW OVER-BRIDGE.

The next matter taken up was the consideration of letter, dated 31st May 1889, from the Commissioner, forwarding, with reference to the Corporation's resolution, dated 25th October 1888, regarding the over-bridge at Falkland Road, the following memorandum:—A total width of 92ft. has been reserved. The low level roads 20ft. on each side will leave 52ft. Deduct for wall one foot on each side (they should be carried up with a vertical face and not battered). Thus 50 ft. will be available for roadway. I think five foot-paths will be sufficient and 40 ft. (but not less) will suffice for the carriage-way. This will allow of the tramway crossing the bridge eventually, should this be considered desirable. The approaches should have a slope of not less than 1 in 35. The ground already reserved allows for slopes of 1 in 30. I understand that the improved grade will not necessitate interference with any main building, but that it will be necessary to acquire a strip of land from the Jivraj Balu Mill and the property facing it on the opposite side, and to pay compensation for part of the compound walls.—E. C. K. OLLIVANT, Commissioner

On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee it was resolved:—"That with reference to its resolution, dated the 25th October 1888, regarding the construction of an overbridge at Falkland Road, the Corporation be recommended to inform Government that the overbridge should be constructed as shown in the plan, providing a total width of 92 feet, low level roads on each side of 20ft. each, one foot on each side for the vertical faces of the walls of the overbridge, and a width of 50ft. for the overbridge, viz., 40 ft. for a roadway and 5ft. for each footpath, the approaches to have a slope of not less than 1 in 25."

THE MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

The following resolution of the Corporation, dated 10th instant, with reference to the execution of certain works at the Malabar Hill Reservoir, part of Sir John Fowler's scheme, came under consideration:—"That the consideration of the subject be deferred until the Standing Committee submits for the consideration of the Corporation the entire scheme of Sir John Fowler."

Dr. Cowasjee was of opinion that the Corporation was wrong in passing such a resolution. It was on the motion of the Corporation that the Standing Committee had considered the subject. The Corporation had passed a resolution in March last that Sir John Fowler's report should be submitted to the committee for their consideration and report, and it was the Committee who, after considering the matter, recommended the carrying out of this particular work as portions of Sir John Fowler's scheme, which were considered most urgent and should be proceeded with at once. If the Corporation was inclined to go in for examining the whole scheme of Sir John Fowler the speaker said that they might do so.

The Municipal Commissioner pointed out what had taken place in connection with this particular matter at the various meetings of the Corporation and Committee.

On the motion of Mr. Carrol it was resolved:—"That a precis be prepared of the papers connected with Sir John Fowbr's report and the other work on the reservoir recomended by the Municipal staff, the same to be ready by the next Standing Committee meeting."

The Committee then adjourned.

QUI S'EXCUSE S'ACCUSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is doubtless satisfactory to find that Dr. Blaney has the grace to be ashamed of his proposal to "abolish the birds and animals in the Victoria Gardens" and endeavour to explain that when he proposed their abolition he merely desired to stimulate some one else to propose that they might not be abolished but bettered in their circumstances. But I like to see people with the courage of their convictions. Does any one suppose that if even a scratch majority could have been induced to vote for the abolition of the Zoological Gardens that the proposer of that measure would have explained that he really did not mean it, he only intended to proceed by the rule of contraries, and that when he said "abolish" he meant "improve?" *Credat Judæus.* The intention was to place the birds and the animals of the Gardens on the same footing as the "White Elephant" of the Clock Tower, which a certain Major said the University might light if it liked. What would Dr. Blaney say if the Bombay Government were to write to the papers and swear that when they proposed to abolish the Coronership they intended nothing of the kind, but wanted to "get rid of a sham?" Would he not say that this was adding insult to injury?—Yours, &c.,

June 19. FACING BOTH WAYS.

CRICKET.

INDEPENDENT *vs.* BARONET.

A MATCH was played between the Independent and Baronet Cricket Clubs on the Esplanade on Sunday, which resulted in the defeat of the former by 32 runs. The following are the scores:—

BARONET C. CLUB.

B Daroowala, c b Karunjia	7
Dossabhoy Tapia, b Tapia (jr.)	10
Ibrahim, c Balsara, b Karunjia	13
Shivjee, b Tapia (jr.)	1
N. Barooeha, b Tapia (jr.)	15
Gagrat, b Tapia (jr.)	0
N. Panthaki, b Karanjia	4
Salin, b Tapia (jr.)	2
A. Bharoocha, c H Mehta, b Govind	6
Liboowala, b Tapia (jr.)	0
N Hirana, b Tapia (jr.)	0
Soonawala, not out	0
Extra runs	4
Total	62

INDEPENDENT C. CLUB.

A Balsara, b Gagrat	2
S Bode, " "	5
B Sala " "	5
Khumbatta, run out, b Bharoocha	1
Pavri, b out by Gagrat	0
R Daroowala, b Bharoocha	2
Dinshaw Tapia, b Gagrat	0
Topalia, " "	0
Karanjia " "	10
Govindjee " Bharoocha	2
H Mehta, l b w, b Bharoocha	0
Affinwala, not out	0
Extra	3
Total	30

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Bowlers	Overs.	Maiden.	Runs.	Wickets.
Independent C. Club.				
Tapia (jr.)	13	3	21	7
Karanjia	15	2	35	3
Govindjee	3	1	5	1
Baronet C. Club.				
Gagrat	12	4	15	7
Bharoocha	12	6	12	3

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 19.—Pressure has increased over the North-West Provinces, the whole of North-Eastern India, and the east and south of the peninsula, and it has fallen, on the contrary, in the west of the peninsula, the central parts of the country, and the whole of North-Western India. The fall is greatest in the Central Provinces, where a small depression from Bengal is now lying. Beyond a slight cyclonic circulation over the central districts, general wind movements are fairly normal. Temperature has risen in Burma, the Punjab, and Rajputana, and has fallen elsewhere. The mean temperature is about average, except in the Punjab, where there is an excess, and the Central and North-West Provinces, where there is a deficiency. Rain is general, except in North-Western India, and heavily in the Central Provinces.

BOMBAY AND BRITISH CAVALRY.

A MILITARY correspondent writes to us:—"During the approaching drill season numerous camps of instruction will be held in Bengal, during which Bengal cavalry regiments will have opportunities of drilling side by side with British cavalry. There are seven regiments of Bombay cavalry which I may safely say have never even seen a British cavalry regiment move and, as far as can be foreseen, never will, unless some very radical changes take place. It seems a great pity that a Bombay cavalry regiment cannot be stationed at Mhow, where the only British cavalry regiment in the Presidency is stationed. The advantage to the Native cavalry is too apparent to need any comment. Mhow would become a centre of instruction for the Native cavalry, or at any rate to the regiments which are not local corps, and a training-ground on which senior officers would have opportunities of learning to handle a brigade of cavalry. At present, except with skeleton regiments, such a thing is impossible. So much is now expected of Native cavalry that it would only be fair to let them have a chance of seeing how things ought to be done. It is not enough to send a few men for instruction to Mhow. Is it wise to deny the advantage, given to Bengal and Madras, of being brigaded with Britishers, to the Bombay side. I trust that the suggestion embodied in this letter may catch the eye, and meet with the approval of the powers that be."

WANTED (?) RS. 1,200.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In September last there was circulated in Bombay a printed letter with the heading "Soldiers' Home, Bombay, Building Fund, under the Gracious and Distinguished Patronage of H. E. the Viceroy. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief of (*sic*) India, T. E. Lord and Lady Reay, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught" (and others). Assuming that, read in the light of what follows them, a few short extracts from the circular so headed may prove interesting to the subscription-list-haunted public of this town, I make no apology for appending them:—

> There is absolutely no place in Bombay to which the soldier . . . when he comes to town, can put up in comfort and congenial circumstances (*sic*).
>
> To provide such a place is the object of this present scheme. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief of India . . . writes that he approves much of the scheme, and wishes it every success. I venture to hope that you will kindly give us a subscription to bring so laudable an object to a successful issue.
>
> It is estimated that Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 will be required. *In aid of this object* (the italics are mine) *and* of a Military and Naval Church, it is intended to hold a Bazaar in February next in the Town Hall, Bombay.

The letter is signed by the "Wesleyan Chaplain B. D." At least one copy of the advertisement-poster, from which the following is an extract, is still extant, and may be seen by the curious on a certain wall in this city. It runs thus:—

> "Grand Bazaar and Fancy Fair . . . in aid of the Wesleyan Methodist Military and Naval Church *and* Soldiers' Home, Bombay, will be held in the Town Hall from 14th to 16th February."

Note how the old order (of precedence) changeth. The Bâzaar *was* held. With what results the proud possessor of a March 1889 number of your interesting contemporary, the *Methodist Record*, may learn for himself, if he will. For the benefit of his less fortunate brethren I add some clippings therefrom:—

> "Our local Bazaar is over, for which we are very thankful." (The writer's feelings were possibly not singular.) "The gross returns were about Rs. 3,500, which it is expected to increase to Rs. 4,500, by supplementary sales, so that practically (very!) *our debt will be reduced by some Rs. 3,000 net, and a nucleus got towards the Soldiers' Home.*" (My italics.)
>
> "A year ago we owed over Rs. 30,000. Now we only owe Rs. 11,000, and *have property to the value of Rs. 28,000.*" (My italics again. Admire the result of "practical" management!) "Only heaven will show the generous gifts, *the loving self-denial of a young church* which has permitted such a state of things to come to pass."

Here I demur. "Only Heaven," indeed, may be able to show the gifts, but I maintain that on earth there should be something at any rate to show *for* them. I quite believe, though, that "only Heaven" *could* show wherein lies the "loving self-denial" of the lucky owner of a large amount of money (or its equivalent), who is given a further handsome sum to share with a needy friend, and who proceeds to divide the common fund in the proportion of "one to you and six to me." The demonstration is clearly beyond mere human powers.

Now, sir, *àpropos des bottes*, I have to-day seen a circular (over a signature similar to that on the first letter), asking for subscriptions for a temporary Home, on the ground that no site for the permanent building has yet been granted. To quote once more:—"To do this and to provide for the expenses of the first year, Rs. 1,200 are wanted immediately." Granting that, as the circular states, "many consider the Home is imperatively required," I should like as an officer (and therefore a member of a body of men ever eager to support any scheme having for its object the promotion of the comfort and welfare of the soldier) before exhibiting my approval of this particular plan in the substantial form of a subscription, to ask its promoters through the medium of your valuable journal a few plain questions, to which I trust I shall receive no "wise" answers:—

> 1st.—Did the building of a Wesleyan Naval and Military Church form any part of the scheme to which the Commander-in-Chief gave his *express* approval?
>
> 2nd.—Is the statement in the *Methodist Record* for March last, regarding the reduction of the Church debt with a very large proportion of the amount realized by the Bazaar correct?
>
> 3rd.—Have copies of the *Methodist Record* for March been furnished to the patrons of the "Soldiers' Home" scheme? and with what result?
>
> 4th.—What guarantee is to be given to subscribers to the present fund against such another exercise of "loving self-denial" as was practised on a former occasion?—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, June 17. SELF.

BHATTIAS AND MIDDLEMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The discussion now raised on the question, whether the importing houses should be allowed to deal direct with the Marwarees—that is, without the Bhattia intermediary—is important as bringing home to the native public the advantages of organised movements for expressing grievances and seeking remedies. Years ago, when communication with the trade centres of Upper India did not exist, when the up-country buyers were merely migratory, and during their stay here lived under the care of a resident Bhattia, and through him made their purchases, the Bhattia, though a middleman, was the ostensible party who dealt with the importing firms, and to whom he made his terms. As years rolled on, the shrewd and the business-like Bhattia saw his game, and fearing that, perhaps, he might not all along be able to secure his business quietly, sought to arrange with the pliant importers, offering to give them the bulk of his business if an understanding could be come to that in future they would not sell direct to the Marwarees, but only through him, and thus direct dealing with the up country-buyers was successfully tabooed. But with the march of time, the opening of through communication with many inland towns, the spread of the railway network over a large area, and with the pressure and competition of trade, the old landmarks of business are vanishing; and when people everywhere are trying to adjust themselves to the altered state of affairs, it is exasperating to find the cool and unenterprising Bhattia merchant go into sulks and rise against their own patrons, seeking to dictate terms to them. This is properly a subject for our Chamber to take up at once, and it is hoped the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes Adam will arrange for a conference at an early date, where the leading Bhattias may be invited and the question of direct dealings with the Marwarees, or with any one else be definitely settled.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, June 19. MODERATION.

A REMARKABLE phenomenon has been witnessed at Cardiff. After a fall of rain it was noticed that the pools of water in the thoroughfares were tinged with red. The phenomenon is what is known as "bloody rain," and was in ancient times regarded as a sure precursor of plague.

THE SAD DEATH OF CAPTAIN RUSSELL.

A CORRESPONDENT at Ootacamund sends to the *Madras Mail* the following details in connection with the sad accident which terminated in the death of Captain Russell, R.A., A.-D.-C. to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on Friday afternoon:—

Two events of the Horse Show had been concluded, and the jumping competition for ponies was in progress when the accident happened. There were three jumps—all very ordinary ones—a hurdle, stone wall, and water jump. Before the competition began Captain Russell cleared all those jumps with the greatest ease on his pony Midnight. During the competition he also negotiated the jumps so well that Midnight and Captain Preston's Petrel were adjudged to have gained an equal number of points. It was in jumping off this tie that Captain Russell met his death. Midnight rushed the first hurdle, striking the top, and, apparently flurried by the *contretemps*, charged the 3ft. 8in. stone wall unconnectedly. Captain Russell tried to steady him, but the brute took off too far, and striking the obstacle with his knee, hurled Captain Russell over his head. For a moment the spectators looked on more or less unconcernedly, expecting Captain Russell to get up and remount. Midnight stood quietly by his fallen master. Then, as the prostrate man lay without motion, the gravity of the stituation began to dawn on the spectators, and anxious enquiries ensued. Five doctors speedily surrounded the fallen horseman, and as he still lay in that terrible motionless manner a breathless hush fell over the assemblage. But still no one would admit the awful truth that he was dead. Full of life and vigour, but two minutes before gaily jesting as he rode to his death, it was hard to believe that he had been launched into eternity in this awful manner. "No," said the men in reply to the hysterical enquiries of the ladies, "he's only stunned, he'll be up in a minute." But the minutes swiftly passed, and still that prostrate form gave no sign, and a great pang went through the crowd as they noted the ominous proceedings of the doctors; the application of the galvanic battery to the skull—which the crowd were then unaware was fractured—and the attempt to restore life by artificial respiration. And thus an hour sped away, and a wail of grief went up from the crowd when the grim truth had to be admitted—Captain Russell was dead. Strong men turned their heads away to conceal their tears, and ladies wept unrestrainedly. Loved for his geniality and *bonhomie*, foremost in the promotion of every amusement, Captain Russell is mourned with a heartfelt regret that has extinguished the gaiety of many a household, and a funeral gloom has succeeded the bright festivities of Ootacamund. All that medical skill could do was done for Captain Russell. Surgeon-General Sir James Hanbury, Dr. Gaye, Dr. Cooke, and two other doctors who were on the ground exhausted all the appliances of medical science in the vain effort to restore life to the hapless gentleman.

THE VACANCY ON THE HIGH COURT BENCH.

THE report is current that Mr. Mahadev Govind Ranade stands a better chance than any other aspirant of being appointed a judge of the Bombay High Court in the place of the late Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas. The *Indu-Prakash* thus discourses on the question of who is to be the nominee:—The sad death of Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas makes a vacancy in the permanent strength of the High Court bench. There are rumours afloat that Government may take advantage of the opportunity to reduce the strength, and keep it to 6 instead of 7 judges. Such a course will be attended with manifest inconvenience and injustice to the public. Two courts on the original side, and two on the appellate, will not, we fear, be competent to overtake the work. There is still a large amount of arrears on the appellate side, and the work is accumulating constantly, while the drafting away of one judge from the original side for some time past, has, we believe, increased the arrears there. Putting aside, therefore, the contingency of reduction as impracticable, the important question is, who is to be the next nominee? There are four or five eligible persons named, of whom the most likely candidates seem to us to be Mr. Badrudin Tayabji, Mr. Shantaram Narayan, and Rao Bahadur Mahadev Govind Ranade. There can be no question of the competency of these distinguished men, and it will be difficult to judge between the rival claims of these candidates. It must be admitted that Mr. Badrudin's claims are very strong. But having regard to the fact that the last incumbent was a member of the bar on the appellate side, we think it is proper that a representative of that bar should be promoted to the bench. Mr. Shantaram is admittedly far and away the best representative of that bar. His claims to recognition were of the strongest when Mr. Justice Nanabhai got his place. His elevation to the bench will be a fitting reward of a remarkably successful professional career, and an apt recognition of merit which will reflect as much honour on the Government as on the recipient of the post. Mr. Ranade, too, seems to us a highly qualified and meritorious candidate. He has had a distinguished record of service as First-class Subordinate Judge, Judge of the Small Cause Court at Poona, and latterly as Special Judge under the Agriculturists Act. His learning, high character, and intellectual power are too well-known to need mention. His nomination, too, will meet with the entire approval of the native public.

A MISSING THIEF FOUND IN PRISON.

A RATHER curious and at the same time amusing case came up at the Girgaum Police Court. A thief whom the police had been searching for more than six months being found in prison, suffering punishment for another crime. Khaina Rama, against whom there appeared a register of six previous convictions, and at present undergoing a term of one year's rigorous imprisonment, imposed upon him in January last by Mr. Hamilton, for housebreaking and theft, was yesterday charged by Inspector Guider before Mr. P. Ryan upon two separate charges of theft of copper and brass vessels of the collective value of Rs. 12, committed as far back as October last. The stolen property belonged to Abbai and Bhoogah, two female water carriers. It appears the two complainants left their vessels near where they were working and were attending on some labourers supplying them with drinking water when the accused made off with the copper vessels, disposing of them to different persons residing at Cammateepoora, to whose possession the police traced the property. But the thief was nowhere to be found until recently it transpired that the accused, who had been convicted by Mr. Hamilton in January last under an assumed name, was the same person who was wanted, and who committed the thefts which formed the subject of the present charges. On the two charges of theft being proved against the accused, Khaina Rama, he was sentenced to an accumulated term of three years' rigorous imprisonment, to take effect immediately after the term of imprisonment he is now suffering. In addition to the two charges for which the accused was convicted, there were five other cases of theft of copper vessels against the same prisoner, but as in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code the number of cases for which a prisoner can be charged within twelve months is limited to three, the other cases had to be abandoned.

ABKARI IN AHMEDNAGAR.

A MEETING of the Ahmednagar Temperance Association was held on Monday evening to give expression to the general satisfaction felt with the success of Mr. Caine in his crusade against the liquor traffic in India. The Association was organized by Mr. Caine in person and has since held several well-attended meetings, and several important steps have been taken towards the end for which the Society was organized. But by far the largest meeting that has been held was that of Monday, when resolutions were adopted thanking the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association for their work on behalf of India, and Mr. Caine especially for championing their cause in the House of Commons. It was also resolved to petition the Government of Bombay at once to grant no licences for sale of country spirits after the expiry of the present contracts, and to restrict the licences for the sale of European liquors to two instead of five as at present. Ahmednager enjoys the reputation of being the soberest district in the Bombay Presidency. Illicit distillation has never been heard of there. There is scarcely a toddy-producing tree in the district and the facilities, therefore, for procuring intoxicating liquor have been always few. But within the past ten years the number of shops for the sale of country spirits has increased from five to twenty-five, or five hundred per cent. During the past year a very strong reaction has set in against drinking. Whole castes, with a few exceptions, notably the Padam Salis, have pledged themselves to abstain from intoxicating liquors and drugs. One or two individuals who broke their pledges have been marched about the streets with a bottle tied about their necks. The meeting on Monday evening was composed largely of these reformers, so that the movement is both social and political; and hence deserves the encouragement and support of Government.

THE SEQUEL TO THE HANMUNTRAO JAGHIRDAR CASE.

THE complaint lodged by Narayen Ganesh Sathe, the Poona shopkeeper, in the Court of the District Magistrate of Poona, some time ago, against certain subordinate officials who, he said, had implicated themselves in the prosecution of Hanmuntrao Jaghirdar, came up again before Mr. Justice Scott and Mr. Justice Jardine at the Bombay High Court yesterday. The dismissal of the complaint by Mr. Vidal was set aside by a "full Bench of the High Court." The case was remanded for investigation, but the complaint was dismissed once more by another District Magistrate. The papers were once more sent for by the High Court, and now came up for disposal again.

Mr. Justice Scott, in delivering judgment in the matter, said:—This was a complaint lodged in the District Magistrate's Court at Poona by one Ganesh Sathé against certain subordinate officials who had given evidence in the case, Imperatrix *vs.* Hanmuntrao; and the complaint was grounded on the evidence given by them, the record of which was in the archives of the Magistrate's own court. The complaint was dismissed by the District Magistrate, but the dismissal of the complaint was set aside by a full Bench of the High Court. The High Court remanded the case for investigation on the ground that the Magistrate had erred in allowing his decision to be influenced by consideration of the motives of the complainant. He ought, the court said, to have confined himself to the consideration whether there was *prima facie* evidence of a criminal offence. The complaint on remand came before another magistrate, and was again dismissed. The papers were once more sent for by the High Court, and have now come before this Revision Court for disposal. After a careful consideration of the proceedings, I am of opinion that the magistrate, in his conduct of the case, did not follow the ruling of the High Court, and did not pursue the proper procedure applicable to the investigation of complaints as laid down in the Criminal Procedure Code. I have formed no opinion whatever as to whether the complainant made out any case against the persons complained against, and in view of events which have occurred since the complaint was first lodged, I do not think the High Court is called upon, in its discretionary exercise of the revisional powers conferred on it by section 439 Criminal Code, to remand the complaint once more. It is, however, of the highest importance that the proper procedure should be strictly followed in the investigation of complaints, and I therefore think it is necessary to show where the legal procedure has been departed from. I. There is no doubt that in India, any person having knowledge of the commission of an offence may set the law in motion by complaint, even though he is not personally injured or affected by the offence. (Stephen, History Criminal Law, vol. 3. p. 329.) It is important to observe in the present case that the offence charged is one that is against public policy. Had the matter been merely a private fraud, the magistrate might perhaps have refused to listen to a complainant who was used as a tool by persons seeking to set justice in motion from a corrupt motive. But when the offence is against the public interests, the truth of the complaint and the amount of evidence of crime it discloses are alone considered (Q. B. and Ad. 12.) The magistrate, therefore, was wrong in assigning the absence of personal injury to the complainant, and the fact of his being a mere instrument, as sufficient ground for the dismissal of the complaint. II. Next as regards the attempted withdrawal of the complaint being a ground for dismissal. The offence charged is a "warrant," and not a "summons" case, and section 248 does not apply. Under section 191 Criminal Procedure Code, a magistrate may take cognizance of any offence on receiving a complaint of facts which constitute such offence. The magistrate, therefore, might have proceeded with this case in spite of the withdrawal of the complainant if he found the elements of an offence in the facts set forth in the complaint. He was, moreover, wrong under section 200-203 of the Criminal Procedure Code if he dismissed the case without examination of the complainant. The Calcutta High Court (I. L. R., 14, Cal. 141) lays it down that, under those sections, a magistrate must dismiss a complaint (1) if he, upon the statement of the complainant, finds no offence has been committed; (2) if he distrusts the truth of the statement; and (3) if, after further inquiry, he holds there is not sufficient ground for proceeding. The above, says the court, "are the three cases in which a magistrate has power to dismiss the complaint under section 203." I follow this view of the law. He did not examine the evidence on which the complaint was based, although the record of that evidence was in the archives of his own court. He dismissed the complaint solely because (1) he believed the complainant to have no personal ground to complain; and (2) because he believed the complainant had allowed himself to be used as a tool by others in bringing forward the complaint. This decision, in my opinion, shows that the magistrate did not follow the ruling of the Calcutta Court, which had been sent to him for his guidance. III. In order to ascertain who were the real complainants, the magistrate interrogated the complainant, and, on his refusing to answer, he directed his imprisonment. Such questions, however, were irrelevent to the real issue whether there was a *prima facie* case; and even a witness is not bound to answer irrelevant questions. Even assuming that the magistrate thought the questions relevant, it is very doubtful whether he could force a complainant, voluntarily preferring a complaint, to answer. A complainant can hardly be held a witness punishable for refusal to answer under either section 485 of the Criminal Procedure Code or section 179 of the Penal Code. The imprisonment was, in any case, an improper exercise of discretion, as the sole duty of the magistrate was to ascertain whether the complainant, by his complaint, made out a *prima facie* case, and not to enquire into the motives and reasons why the complaint was lodged. If the Magistrate had followed the law as laid down in the full Bench ruling of last January, when this matter came before the High Court, he would have confined himself to the consideration "whether there was *prima facie* evidence of a criminal offence which, in his judgment, called upon the alleged offenders to answer." This was held by the High Court to be "the nature and extent of the discretion which the Magistrate has under section 203." The complaint was returned to him with that ruling, in order to deal with it according to law, and I am of opinion he has not done so. I have, in this statement of the law, refrained altogether from any expression of opinion whether the charge advanced was or was not sustainable, or whether the alleged offence was or was not an offence in the law. I only wish to ensure a proper and legal procedure in such cases in the future, and I think this object of such importance that I have set out at length what that procedure is, although I do not think it necessary that any further steps should be taken in this particular case, the record of which can be returned to the Poona Court.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering a separate judgment, said:—I am of the same opinion. I think that mistakes of procedure have been committed by Mr. East similar to those made by Mr. Vidal in this same case, which was dealt with by a full Bench, consisting of Sargent, C. J., Bayley, Scott, and Nanabhoy, J.J., on the 28th January last, in a judgment of much importance which has not yet been reported, and is thus inaccesible to the courts under us. The result of the mistakes in each instance is the same; the truth of the complaint has not been inquired into, and the persons complained against have thus enjoyed, until this day, an immunity from investigation of the corrupt offences to which the complaint relates. Before dealing with the Magistrate's procedure I may say that I think the mistakes are rather mistakes of law than errors of judgment, and very much due not only to the attitude of the complainant, but also to the want of any reported decisions on two points, viz.—who may complain, and what sort of diligence a magistrate is to use when a complainant capriciously or corruptly tries to withdraw from prosecuting a serious crime. To avoid all ambiguity in this judgment and all chance of injustice to men who have not been tried, I may also say that I treat the accused persons merely as such, and am not to be understood as in any way assuming that they committed an offence or that any offence was committed. These matters have not been inquired into. I think it necessary to declare the law fully on the two points noted, and this will lead me to discuss the offences as a matter of law only. The complaint is of abetment of taking bribes. It is in writing, and is as follows:—

In the Court of the District Magistrate, Poona. Ganesh Narayan Sathey, complainant. 1. Mr. Balkrishna Govind Scindekar. 2. Mr. Balvantrao Narayen Dabir. 3. Mr. Yadavrao Krishna Sathey. 4. Mr. Mahadu Keshar Koontikar. 5. Mr. Ramchandra Gopal Juverkar. 6. Mr. Narayan Shamrao Satbhai, accused. Under sections 161, 162, 163, 107, 108, and 109, of the Indian Penal Code. 1. From the facts which have been recorded in the two cases disposed of by this court, in which the said Mr. Scindekar and Mr. Dabir were complainants as against Mr. Hanmuntrao Jahagirdar, it has come to light that the said six persons have undoubtedly committed the offence described in the said section of the Indian Penal Code. 2. The reasons as based upon the broad principle of the requirements of public justice which have induced the authorities concerned to proceed against the said Mr. Hanmuntrao, are fully and equally applicable to the misconduct of the said six accused persons, and as such, public justice and equity loudly call for a rigid and impartial execution of the penal laws of the land by at once proceeding against the said persons. 3. These persons have all most elaborately proved to the satisfaction of this court their own guilt under the said section, and for this reason no further proof or evidence is necessary for proving this complaint, beyond simply recording in this case verified copies of the statements of these parties recorded in the said case of Mr. Hanmuntrao. I, therefore, pray that such verified copies of those depositions should kindly be filed and recorded in this case. 4. It is clear from the proceedings of the said case of Mr. Hanmuntrao that these parties have taken the initiative in the commission of the offences of which Mr. Hanmuntrao has been convicted, and that as such they are in reality the principal offenders, and any one in India and in the whole of the civilized world will naturally look upon those proceedings, in which Mr. Hanmuntrao alone has been treated as an offender to the entire exclusion of these persons, as contrary to the principles of equity and even-handed justice. 5. There is another point which I beg respectfully to mention here. The monies alleged to be given by these persons to Mr. Hanmuntrao have nothing whatever to do with their official position. It is only when a Government servant himself receives an illegal gratification that the sanction of Government for his prosecution is necessary. But here the case is quite the reverse, and as such, these persons, for the offences which they have thus committed, can legally be tried, at the instance of any one—even a mere private individual. 6. Moreover, even a cursory perusal of the said proceedings leads any one to believe that these persons have been assured by the Government of Bombay and its officers that they are not to be tried for the said offences. But whatever may be the nature and terms of any such assurances, if such promise has at all been given to them by those in power, looking at the existing law, there does not appear any such provision which can possibly authorize Government to exercise any such power. On the contrary, the law most distinctly lays down that terms of pardon can only be offered to criminals and offenders in exceptional and rare cases—that is, only in such cases as are exclusively triable by the Court of Sessions. 7. I have watched with great care and patience, the progress of the said proceedings and the course of subsequent events in connection with them, and I naturally expected that immediately following the conviction of Mr. Hanmuntrao, steps will be taken by Government and the magisterial authorities of this district to bring the said parties for trial before them on the said charges. But being utterly disappointed in this respect, simply as a friend of equity and even-handed justice, with all deference, I beg to lay this complaint before this court with a prayer that warrants should kindly be issued against the said six accused gentlemen for the said offences, and that they should be tried on the said charges and punished accordingly. GANESH NARAYEN SATHE.

I, Ganesh Narayan Sathe, the complainant in the above complaint, beg to state on solemn affirmation that what is stated above is true to the best of my information and belief. GANESH NARAYAN SATHE,

Shop-keeper near Bhowtkar's Wada in Shookerwar Peith.

Poona, 24th October, 1883.

When Mr. Vidal had refused to proceed on this complaint, the matter was inquired into by this court, and the order of the full Bench directed the complaint to be returned to the District Magistrate, to be dealt with according to law. Mr. East, who had succeeded Mr. Vidal as District Magistrate of Poona, had some difficulty in procuring the attendance of the complainant. When he appeared he asked to be allowed to withdraw from the prosecution, and alleged that he had no personal knowledge of the facts. The question then arises what was the duty of the Magistrate under these circumstances?

(*To be continued*).

LORD CONNEMARA ON THE GANJAM FAMINE.

REPLYING to an address presented to His Excellency on Friday last during the course of his famine tour in the Ganjam District, Lord Connemara said :—

I am glad to hear that you are aware that the Government have not forgotten the people here, and that the distressed condition of the Ganjam District has received our attention for the last four months. Nearly six months ago we sent Mr. Garstin down to report upon the condtion of the district, and by reason of what Mr. Horsfall and Mr. Garstin told us we opened large public works in various parts of the district; and in that way we showed that we are quite alive to the serious conditon of affairs. I wish all people here to know that the Queen of England sympathises very much with the distress from which I know they are suffering; and had it not been for those works I have no doubt before now great numbers of ryots would have been starving. I find in going through the district myself that there are a great number of poor women and children that need still further assistance, and measures will be taken, and are being taken to give these emaciated children and women all the assistance that they cannot procure for themselves. Before I came into the district, Mr. Horsfall, the Collector, had shown his appreciation of distress by opening a certain number of poor-houses; and since I have been here I have ordered more to be opened. I am glad also to find that in many parts of the district through which I have passed a great number of ryots and private gentlemen of certain means have done their best to alleviate the distress, both by giving work, such as cleaning out tanks, and also by distributing food to the poor. I hope that those who can afford it will imitate the example of the many gentlemen of Berhampore and Gopaulpore, and help in their own small way the poor around. I observed coming along the road this morning that a great number of tanks are being cleaned out, and I hope that such works will progress, for it will be a great thing if, when the monsoon comes, the water has clean tanks to run into instead of dirty ones. I am very much afraid that in some cases the ryots will not have seed-grain sufficient to sow their lands with. I am taking that matter into consideration, and I hope that I shall be able to do something to help the ryots in that direction. I am quite sure that the more railroads there are in a district the better, and I hope that before many years there will be railway communication between the Central Provinces and Ganjam. I made a proposal to the Government of India during the last few days to spend 2½ lakhs upon making a survey of a line from Bezwada up to Cuttack. That line will be joined on to a line from Nagpur, so that I hope there will be communication in that way before many years between Ganjam and the Central Provinces, as well as Calcutta. I do not think I have got anything more to say except that I am very sorry that my first visit to Ganjam should be at a time of so much distress; but I hope that the Almighty may send us a good monsoon. Although I go away from the poor people here, I will not forget them, and I hope that the Collector, Mr. Horsfall, will send me reports day by day of the condition of the people. I shall know quite as much about them from him and from his reports, both by letter and by telegraph, as if I was living amongst them. I hope most sincerely that the reports I receive when I return will be of a character that will make me happier than I now am.

BENGAL WHEAT CROP.

THE final report on the wheat crop in Bengal for the season 1888-89 is as follows :—

(1) " The forecast, issued on the 18th March, is not to any appreciable extent modified by subsequent reports.

(2) The area sown is less than the normal, and not more than a 10-anna crop has been harvested.

(3) The total estimated area sown in Lower Bengal and Behar in the present year is in round numbers 990,000 acres, and the estimated outturn 350,000 tons. These figures are merely rough approximations.

(4) The estimated outturn last year was a 12-anna crop or three-fourths of the normal. The figures of export furnished by the Collector of Customs, (1887-88, 4,332,809 cwts; 1888-89, 2,949,304 cwts;) show a reduction of about 32 per cent. on the exports of the previous year.

(5) In so far as Calcutta supplies depend on the crop grown in Behar and Bengal, a still greater falling off in exports may be expected in the current year for, while the yield is less than that of last year, the demand for home consumption will probably be greater owing to deficiency in outturn of food-grains generally.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Thursday, June 20.

7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong, and Sermon by the Rev. H. D. Beresford, Harbour Chaplain.

Processional Hymn 309. Hymns 316 and 315. Recessional Hymn 30.

Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Garret in F.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND THE SOLICITORS.

AT the dinner to Sir Richard Webster, Q.C., M.P., to which our London correspondent refers in another column, the chairman, Mr. G. B. Gregory, in proposing the health of the Attorney-General, said :—

Adverse attacks and unjust aspersions had been made against the Attorney-General—(hear, hear)—and they appeared on behalf of the solicitors of England to protest against them. (Cheers.) They did not think the Attorney-General's conduct required any extenuation. (Hear, hear.) It had been straightforward, manly, and honourable. (Cheers.) He held in his hand an opinion to that effect, signed by 3,800 of the solicitors of England. (Renewed cheers.) The Attorney-General had heard the expression of his own branch of the profession; the solicitors now begged him to hear theirs. (Cheers.)

The Attorney-General, in responding, said :—

He had often felt a difficulty in making up his mind what he should say in trying circumstances, but he assured them that he used no words of excuse when he said their reception had been almost too much for him. Since the time that the President of the Incorporated Law Society and some other old friends intimated to him that it was the largely-expressed wish of their branch of the profession to show publicly their opinion respecting the incident to which Mr. Gregory had alluded, it had crossed his mind on more than one occasion, what was it that should have called for this outburst of genuine feeling? (Hear, hear.)

NOT A POLITICAL GATHERING.

He was proud to repeat the observation that that was no political gathering. (Cheers.) He knew that there were in that room some, if not many, who would be strongly opposed to him on mere political questions. (Hear, hear.) He knew there were others present who had felt or expressed the opinion that, perhaps, whether from a personal or a professional point of view, it had been better if he had not felt bound to accept the responsibility of advocate in the particular case to which allusion had been made. (Cries of " No. ") He respected the opinions of his political opponents. He respected the opinions of those who, perhaps, with less information, had formed the opinion to which he had referred. What, then, was it that brought that great assembly together? What was it that had led to the spontaneous utterance of upwards of 3,800 members of their profession? He said it was the honourable English feeling of the love of fair play. (Prolonged cheers.) He should speak in no disrespectful terms of the right honourable gentleman to whom he owed that banquet. (Laughter.)

A LOVE OF FAIR PLAY.

He should, before he sat down, venture to send a respectful message to him through the columns of the papers which might report what he said; but he wanted to explain the view which he took, and which was sympathised in, he believed, by them, when he said that that gathering had been prompted by the English love of fair play. It was utterly unnecessary that he should explain in that assembly the position of advocate to client. They know perfectly well that a member of the bar, or a solicitor appearing as advocate for a client, was bound to do his duty honourably and straightforwardly in the representation of his client's position, without bias or intentionally varying instructions by reason of any opinions of his own. (Hear, hear.) It would be an evil day for the administration of justice when advocates thought they were entitled to colour their speeches by their personal opinions. (Hear, hear.)

A WATCHWORD AMONG ALL POLITICAL PARTIES.

How was it that this instinct of fair play had called forth that remarkable demonstration before the public that night? He had been associated in the case to which allusion had been made with five gentlemen, some even more experienced than himself, of longer standing at the bar, and whose honour was as dear to them as was the honour of any member, old or young, of either branch of the profession. He was associated with Sir Henry James—(cheers)—the standard of whose honourable conduct was now a watchword among all political parties. (Hear, hear.) He had with him his valued friends, well-known to most of them, Mr. Murphy —(cheers)—and Mr. William Graham, and he added with extreme pleasure the names of two most distinguished men, not known in our courts before, but whose reputation was well known in Ireland—Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Ronan. (Hear, hear.) And when he said that not one single step which formed the subject of the attacks referred to, had been taken without their knowledge and full concurrence, they would all see why it was an incident which might well evoke a protest from the lovers of fair play, that he, the leading counsel, should be singled out for the attack that was made.

THE OTHER SIDE.

But there was another side to this question, and a contrast to which they might fairly call attention with pride. There were opposed to him men equally distinguished, and whom he was still proud to call his friends. They had been his keen political opponents, but political controversies had never interfered with personal friendship. He referred to Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Lockwood, Mr. Reid, Mr. Asquith, and some others. They had played their part in this professional contest with ability and distinction. There were a large number of persons diametrically opposed politically to the views expounded by those hon. gentlemen. But was there one man who valued the honourable position he held in his profession who would lower himself to attack those gentlemen because they happened to be advocates in this case? (Cheers.) He was using no words of boast, no words of self-laudation, but he believed that he might say for all those who heard him that they would sever themselves from their profession rather than they would stoop to gain a temporary advantage by attacking an advocate personally who happened to be opposed to them. He spoke with all sincerity when he said that in an humble way —it might be, perhaps, not in the best way, but still according to the best of his light, after most careful and anxious consideration, and in no hasty manner, he endeavoured to do his duty in the difficulties of the case before him. (Cheers.)

OLD FRIENDS AND OLD CLIENTS.

And he did not welcome that gathering by any means solely because it was such a tribute of friendship, of sympathy and encouragement; he welcomed the gathering because he rejoiced that, under cover of that banquet to him, which would be remembered with his name and with his tenure of the great office he held, there should be taht outspoken protest in favour of fair play in professional life. He saw around him friends and old clients—he rejoiced to think how many they were—(laughter)—for whom he had fought and against whom he had fought on many occasions, and he told them honestly, that not only could he not recognise a face or name there, but he did not remember any one admitted solicitor in the room, or with whom he had been associated in the course of his now somewhat long professional career, who would desire to gain even a temporary advantage by endeavouring to wound the personal feelings of those opposed to him. He had the strong conviction that their branch of the profession had spoken on that occasion because they desired to enter an emphatic protest against any person, whether he once was a member of the profession, or was still called one, entering the arena of political warfare for the purpose of making an unjust professional attack. (Cheers.)

A MESSAGE TO SIR V. HARCOURT.

And now he would send to the right hon. gentleman a Message. The right hon. gentleman had thought fit to say, even in recent speeches, that he (the Attorney-General) had expressed himself as being very angry with him. The right hon. gentleman never made a greater mistake in his life. (Laughter and cheers.) He expressed his opinion of the right hon. gentleman's attack in plain English, and with some straightforwardness; but after the battle was over—and he left it to history to record which got the worst of it—(cheers)—he had nothing but gratitude for him—(laughter)—and he would assure the right hon. gentleman, both publicly and privately, that no feeling of anger lingered in his breast. But for that attack he would never have had the present great honour done him. (Laughter.) In conclusion, he expressed the hope that it would be long before the national protest of solicitors of this kingdom against personal attacks upon advocates would have lost its effect, and long before such a state of things as had called it forth would again arise. (Prolonged cheers.)

THE dredging of the river Medway for the purpose of deepening the channel, which is being carried out by a large Government steam dredger, has led to an interesting discovery being made just below Gillingham Pier. For several days the workmen employed on the vessel have noticed that a considerable quantity of wood has been brought up in the buckets, and examination has conclusively proved that the pieces are portions of a ship. It is conjectured that this ship was one of those engaged in the historical fight in the Medway between the Dutch and English fleets. Several chain-shots, too, have been found, together with a few very old-fashioned bottles, a number of broken tumblers of ancient pattern, and several bones of human beings. The wood is mostly of oak, and the fact that in the place of nails or bolts the wood has been " trunnelled," is another proof that it is of considerable age.

THE COUNT DE PARIS'S SILVER WEDDING.

THE future biographers of Louis Philippe's family, writes a contemporary, will probably find more interesting material for their works by consulting the inhabitants of that stretch of Surrey lying between Weybridge and Richmond than by ransacking French archives.

Since those fatal February days of 1848, it continues, when the most Constitutional King that France ever had, sought shelter for himself and kith and kin on our shores, Surrey, and Surrey alone, has been their abiding place, with the exception of a few years when hope told a flattering tale, perhaps, and showed, as in a mirage, the dynasty of the younger Bourbons restored. It was in Surrey that Louis Philippe and his Queen breathed their last; it was in Surrey that the bitterness of exile was made endurable to their sons; it was in Surrey that the grandson, in whom the greatest expectation of the House of Orleans was centred, grew from boyhood to manhood; and it was in Surrey that a quarter of a century ago he was wedded to his cousin Isabelle de Montpensier.

THE SCENE AT KINGSTON.

No wonder, then, that the inhabitants, rich and poor, should have lined the roads to express by their presence their sympathy with, their gratitude for, many a deed of unostentatious kindness from the grandsire as well as from the grandson, for curiosity could decidedly not have been the motive of this gathering, at any rate not as far as the religious service was concerned. It was well-known beforehand that the latter would be simple in the extreme, for two reasons, one political, the other purely liturgical. Upon the first it is unnecessary to dwell, the second may be briefly dismissed with the remark that it was Ascension Day, on which, according to the rites of the Catholic Church, no votive nuptial Mass can be celebrated. Still, the scene was a charming one, for St. Raphael's Church, midway between Kingston and Surbiton, with its unpretentious frontage embowered in leafage, and beshone by an early Summer sun, is beautiful in itself. The inside vied with the exterior in simplicity, but when, punctual to the minute, the bridal pair entered, amidst the silent but affectionate greetings of those most of whom had come across the Channel to attest their fidelity to a principle, and their friendship to the honoured scion of a noble House—when the noble strains of the March from Meyerbeer's *Prophete* rose upon the air, then the scene became impressive to a degree.

ST. RAPHAEL.

A deep silence fell upon the congregation, which was barely broken by the soft, hushed prayers of Father Morly, and then the organ burst forth once more. Madame Duval, a lady well-known in such Parisan circles as " do good by stealth," had come expressly to sing Gounod's " Ave Maria " and the " Salutaris," set to a nocturne by Field. Another brief supplication, after which Monsieur Silas endeavoured to play the congregation out with Mendelssohn's " Wedding March." He was no more successful than was Handel on a similar occasion, for scarcely had one crowd departed before another trooped in. They had been patiently waiting for that purpose, because St. Raphael's is by no means a capacious structure. In fact, it narrowly escaped being a church at all, and but for the late Cardinal Wiseman and Canon Danell (afterwards Bishop of Southwark), it might by now be anything and everything in a secular way. Mr. Raphael, who built it as a thank offering for his conversion to Catholicism, had a presentiment (he said it was a vision) that its consecration would be immediately followed by his death, and strenuously opposed himself to the opening. Cardinal Wiseman and Canon Danell, however, stole a march upon him, and in his absence performed the rites, aided by a staunch Catholic licensed victualler, who provided them with the pure wine of the grape required for the purpose, because even that was wanting. Mr. Raphael died shortly after.

THE ROADS.

Different from the scene in the church was that witnessed in the afternoon round Mortlake and East Sheen. The roads were gay with bunting, many inhabitants had made preparations to illuminate, all had put on their best attire, and so animated was the whole as to draw the remark from two or three astonished Frenchmen " That the place seemed very civilised after all." What, however, appeared to strike them more than anything else was the *laissez faire* of the police, the constables even permitting camp-stools to elderly ladies whose enthusiasm was greater than their physical strength. Once inside Sheen House, the surprise of the French visitors was still further increased. There was an air of dignity about the company which has been lacking in all receptions given by the powers that were and be in France for the last sixty years. It is an open secret that the *fetes* at the Tuileries in the reign of the Count de Paris' grandfather were " graced " by a very mixed assemblage of guests indeed, as far as the French nobility were concerned. " I find it more difficult to get people across the Seine than across the Channel, " said Louis Philippe. There was no difficulty yesterday in getting the French nobility across the Channel, or the English aristocracy across the Thames. The inevitable modern Gaul in evening dress was, of course, there, but save for him the picture was perfect, and even he was not superfluous, seeing that he supplied the humorous feature, in an essentially elegant but subdued picture. There were, besides the host and hostess, the Duke de Nemours a living portrait of Henry IV. in modern raiment; the Prince de Joinville, the sailor Prince, of whom, in the Forties, France knew most and saw least; the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier, whom Isabella of Spain, their sister-in-law and sister called, jokingly, King and Queen of Seville; there was the Princess Clementine, the mother of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria; the Duke d'Orleans with the bronze of his Indian journey and the laurels of his first book fresh upon him, there was that grandest of grand figures, the Duke de Chartres, the Robert Lee Fort of the Franco-German War, whom even modern tailoring cannot rob of his superb martial air. Greatly, however, in the majority were the fair sex. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein forming for several minutes the centre of a group composed of Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duchess of Albany, the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, Princess Mary of Teck, and a dozen or so of French and English ladies, whose toilettes one must, however, forbear from describing, by the express wish of the Royal host.

THE PRINCE.

Delightful as was the view from the beautiful lawn, dotted with tents one among them brought back from India by the Duke d'Orleans, something appeared to be still wanting. It came exactly at twenty minutes past four, when the strains of the National Anthem, played by the Coldstream Guards, told of the arrival of the Prince and Princes of Wales, with their two sons, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, together with the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud. Their coming seemed to be the preconcerted signal for greater animation still, and for a well-ordered attack upon the buffets, arranged in two tents. Ten minutes after the arrival of their Royal Highnesses, the room in which the presents were exposed was almost empty, the ripple of laughter, the buzz of conversation rose in diapason, and an adequate delineation of the ever-shifting, multi-coloured gathering became the work of a Frith, rather than of a writer. The desertion ef the *salon* gave one the opportunity of looking more carefully at the presents, their number almost baffles enumeration; but a foremost mention is due to the gift of the Queen, to whom the Comte and Comtesse de Paris paid a visit. It is a simple bracelet of gold; its centre, though, is a cats-eye of marvellous beauty and wonderful size. The Prince and Princess offered a handsomely chased base of its kind, as superb a work of art as the jasper cup, mounted on a burnished gold pedestal, flanked by oxidised silver, the *cadeau* of the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier. For sheer value, the bracelet of brilliants sent by Queen Isabella and her husband carries away the palm, while the antique clock presented by Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild is absolutely matchless. In addition, the sumptuous apartment was simply crammed with flowers in *corbeilles*, the design and workmanship of which proclaim the fact that the basketmaker nowadays is also an artist. Shortly after half-past five the company separated.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 18th June, 1889.

Mean of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·703
Temperature of the Air	85·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·1
Dew Point	76·9
Relative humidity of Air	·767
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	7·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m., next day)	88·5
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	81·6
General Directions of Wind.*	W, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	298
Fall of Rain	0·07
Total fall during month	8·56
" " year	9·23
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th June	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

TWILL LINING FOR SHIRTS.—A new material specially suitable for Shirts for DISTRICT use and rough wear. It has the absorbent property of Flannel with the softness of Cotton. Samples on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

THE EVICTIONS ON THE LANSDOWNE ESTATE.

ON Monday, May 28, in the House of Commons Mr W. O'Brien, who was received with loud cheers from the Opposition side of the House, asked whether it was true that the Government were going to lend the forces of the Crown to assist in carrying out evictions at Luggacurren to-morrow.

Mr. Balfour said he had no information on the subject.

Mr. O'Brien asked whether it was possible that the person responsible for the government of Ireland was not aware that to-morrow the Government were taking part in the depopulation of a country, five square miles in extent.

Mr. Balfour said the hon. member had not asked him as to the depopulation of the country, but as to the assistance of the forces of the Crown.

Mr. O'Brien then asked leave to move the adjournment of the House to call attention to " a matter of urgent public importance, namely, the use of the forces of the Crown to carry out evictions at Luggacurren."

The Speaker pointed out that Mr. John Ellis had a motion on the paper dealing with evictions generally, and that therefore Mr. O'Brien's motion must be restricted in its character. On his appealing to the House as to whether it was the wish of the House that Mr. O'Brien should make his motion, nearly the whole of the Oppositson rose in their places. The Speaker accordingly called upon Mr. W. O'Brien, who declared that the evictions which had been carried out and were pending were a part of a policy of vengeance and plantation which the Government were falling back upon on account of the utter failure and breakdown of their Coercion Act. This policy, he submitted, was unjust and calamitous to the true interests of Ireland. He also held that the conduct of the Luggacurren tenantry had been justified by the Act of 1887. Those tenants who had not had their rents fixed judicially, and who were half a year in arrear had been evicted, and evicted solely because it was a few months before the Act of 1887 was passed. If the Act had passed before their eviction they would have been entitled to go into the Land Court, and they would unquestionably have obtained a larger reduction in their rent than that they were now claiming. Although it could not be denied that these men were in the right according to the Act, they were to be destroyed simply because they had stood faithfully by their neighbours who had been formerly evicted. The only defence he had heard put forward on behalf of Lord Lansdowne was that two of his tenants, Mr. Kilbride and Mr. Dunne, paid large rents, and he protested against those two men being put forward as fair specimens of the rest of the tenants on this estate. Yet these two tenants, if they could have gone into court under the Act of 1887, would have obtained 20 per cent. reduction. The judicial tenants were the poorest and most wretched, many of their rents amounting to only a few pounds, and the whole dispute arose as to the amount of the abatement to be made to them. They claimed 20 per cent. and were willing to accept 15, and that was agreed to by Mr. Trench's friend, Mr. Danning, but Lord Lansdowne refused to give one per cent. abatement on the judicial rent. Three months afterwards, however, Lord Salisbury changed his view of judicial rents in consequence of the struggles of these poor wretches, and he said in effect to Lord Lansdowne that he must give reductions on judicial rents under the Act of 1887 to the extent of 13 per cent. The difference in dispute therefore was two per cent. between what the Government insisted should be given, and the 15 per cent. which would have settled the whole controversy. But before the Land Act came to the rescue the poorest tenants had already been evicted because they would not betray the cause of those who had already gone. (Hear, hear.) Entering into particulars of negotiations which had taken place, the hon. member said the tenants had accepted overtures which they found afterwards to be dishonest and treacherous. On two occasions the agent, Mr. Trench, had sent an intermediary to act for him, and twice agreements had been entered into which had afterwards been repudiated. After the second of those occurrences he and a friend went to Canada.

The Speaker: I think the hon. gentleman is travelling beyond the definite subject before the House when he makes these references to Canada. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. O'Brien admitted that he had gone beyond the precise point, and proceeded to give some further particulars about the Luggacurren estate, which he said were facts and not the flying experiences of a moral emergency man. (Laughter.) In support of his case he appealed to the Land Act of the Government, to the decisions of the Land Commissioners, and to the admissions of Mr. Trench's two intermediaries. Upon this case they were willing to meet the Government before the English people. The Septennial Act would not always save the Government. The Irish people were pining for peace, but as their overtures had been spurned and construed as weakness and surrender they would have no more parleys of that kind. " Let messieurs the assassins begin." They would meet them upon that policy of vengeance. He perceived the Chief Secretary trying to fasten upon that expression, and probably he would have it dished up before the Parnell Commission. (Cheers and laughter.) But he well knew that the policy of vengeance referred to was that of the right hon. gentleman and not that of the Irish people, who were a most forgiving people; it was a policy of vengeance by the Government and the landlords upon those unfortunate Campaign estates because the tenants had been right, and they had failed to crush them. Upon that policy they would meet the Government month after month and year after year until the general election, and they would willingly leave the verdict to the English people. (Cheers.)

Mr. T. W. Russell said he did not know why he had been so pointedly referred to. (Cries of " Moral emergency man.") He had never seen Lord Lansdowne, and had only seen his agent once, but he had been on the estate and could contradict the statement just made on one or two points. With regard to the allegation that Mr. Kilbride and Mr. Dunne were practically the only strong people on the estate, Mr. Kilbride had himself said that the people were able to pay rent, but " it was a fight of intelligence against intelligence and of diamond cut diamond."

Mr. O'Brien asked whether the hon. member was aware of the fact that when the speech was made Mr. Kilbride and Mr. Dunne were the only two evicted tenants, and that he spoke of those two alone.

Mr. T. W. Russell retorted that he spoke for the Luggacurren tenants, and unquestionably he was right in his description. It was said that the Act of 1887 gave what the Campaigners wished to be done. But the Act did not touch the 1886 judicial rents, which were involved in these cases. (Cries of " You are wrong, " and " No, no. ") The hon. member said these evictions were part of the deliberate policy of the Government. Well, he did not know what that policy was—(laughter and ironical cheers)—but it was equally true that they were the inevitable result of the Plan of Campaign. (Ministerial cheers.) Lord Lansdowne had practically conceded the demand of the Plan of Campaign, and all that remained in dispute was a miserable five or seven per cent. (Cries of "Oh, oh," and ironical cheers.) He knew nothing more about the estate than what a visitor of two or three days could learn. (Renewed derisive cheers.) It was probably as much time as the hon. member for East Cork had spent there, and one of those days the hon. member employed in advising the people to make it impossible for Mr. Trench to drive through the country without an armed escort. (Cheers, laughter, and cries of " No, no. ") In his opinion the member who would give such counsel as that had a very small right to be heard in that House. (Cries of " Oh, oh.")

Mr. O'Brien, who was received with cries of " Oh, oh " from the Ministerialists, on rising to make a personal explanation in reply to what he called the miserable imputation of the hon. member for South Tyrone—(renewed cries of "Oh, oh," and cheers)—said the facts were simply these. It came to his knowledge that Mr. Townsend Trench was going from house to house telling these poor people that their neighbours were settling, and that they would be ruined. What he had said was that Mr. Trench should go openly and not go meanly sneaking around.

Mr. Balfour thought the speech of the mover of this resolution was only very remotely connected with its subject, and that its main purpose was to vilify a particular individual, the present Governor-General of India, and to accuse him of being a brutal and harsh landlord and a man who, in his negotiations, was little better than a trickster. The present Governor-General of India was known to many members on both sides of that House, and not one of them would say that he was otherwise than a most humane gentleman and incapable in any transaction of taking otherwise than a most straightforward and honourable course. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member alluded to his progress through Canada and to the speeches which the then Governor-General made, describing them as incitements to murder, and actually drawing a parallel between Lord Lansdowne and the editor of *United Ireland*, to the advantage of the latter. (Loud laughter from the Ministerialists.) With regard to the present evictions, it was impossible for him without longer notice to enter into full details or to follow the hon. member step by step through his long indictment, couched in the most violent language. Mr. O'Brien: " Not so violent as your bayonets are becoming." (Laughter and cheers.) He (Mr. Balfour) was unable to collect that the indictment had any foundation in fact, for he could not gather that the persons who were alleged to have offered terms to the tenants were authorised to make them specifically by Lord Lansdowne.

Mr. O'Brien said no; they came as friends and intermediaries of Mr. Trench, and had never been repudiated.

Mr. Balfour remarked that it was upon that ground alone that men like Lord Lansdowne were to be accused of breach of faith. As to the terms offered to the tenants he had no full information, but since he came down to the House he had telegraphed to the Under-Secretary in Ireland, who had replied by telegraph to the effect that only some thirty tenants were to be evicted to-morrow, who owed on an average 3½ years' rent. The tenants demand was 35, subsequently reduced to 30 per cent. reduction on the non-judicial rents, and 25 on judical rents. The landlord offered 20 on non-judical, but no abatements on judical rents beyond those allowed under the schedules of the Act. But the landlord offered to stay evictions on payment of one year's rent and costs, and to give time for the payment of the remainder. Nine of the tenants who were about to be evicted had judicial rents; the other twenty had not got them. He was unable to harmonise this with the statement of the hon. gentleman, and he maintained that the landlord's whole conduct with regard to his Irish tenants had been generous. (Hear, hear.) The fact that the hon. member never urged these tenants to go into court showed that he had not much regard for the judicial tribunals to which he was anxious to refer the dispute.

Mr. W. O'Brien assured the right hon. gentleman that he never heard of the Plan of Campaign on the Luggacurren estate until the tenants had adopted it.

Mr. Balfour apologised to the hon. member, but said that did not touch the argument. Who ever started the plan, the hon. member, at any rate, never used his influence to urge the tenants to go into the courts and have fair rents fixed. The hon. member had dwelt upon the sufferings of the tenants under the Plan of Campaign on the estate. He (Mr. Balfour) admitted the sufferings. If he read the signs of the times aright they were not likely to diminish. The evictions to-morrow would augment the number of the sufferers. If these people were turned out of their homes, it would be the hon. member who had turned them out. (Ministerial cheers.) If they were deprived of the improvements they had made on their holdings, the hon. member was responsible. (Cheers.) On the head of the hon. member and his friends rested the responsibility for the sufferings now being endured on the Luggacurren estate, and which might be repeated in other parts of Ireland. The course of the Government was perfectly clear. If he were to be replaced to-morrow by one of the right hon. gentlemen sitting opposite, the latter could not in one single particular vary the policy the Government meant to pursue. (Oh.) The policy of lending the forces of the Crown to support the officers of the law had been the invariable policy of every Government, and if there was to be anything like government in Ireland the policy must continue. (Ministerial cheers.) If they were to give Home Rule to morrow, he did not believe an Irish Parliament would dare permanently to refuse its support to the authority of the law. (Irish Cheers.) If they did, disorganisation would become universal and anarchy would succeed law.

Mr. T. Healy did not know what might be the policy of right hon. gentlemen, members of the Opposition, in the contingency in question, but he reminded the Chief Secretary of the action of his predecessor, now President of the Board of Trade, who, on a celebrated occasion, declared that he would exercise upon landlords who were evicting their tenants heavy pressure within the law. (Opposition cheers.) If the right hon. gentlemen proceeded on the hard rule that the law must be uniformly forced, why were there not evictions on the Clanricarde estate, and how had he come to possess information as to the ability or non-ability of the tenants to pay their rents?

At ten minutes to seven o'clock Mr. Smith rose and moved the closure. (Cries of " Scandalous.")

The Speaker: There was one hon. member (Mr. T. P. O'Connor) who rose, and it is reasonable we should hear what he has to say before putting the motion. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. T. P. O'Connor pointed out that the difference between the landlord and the judicial tenants was now only two per cent. the tenants having offered to take 15 per cent. and the landlord offering 13 per cent. For the sake of this two per cent. the Government, it seemed, were prepared to put the whole country in a state of turmoil and to allow the population of a large tract of country to be put out on the roadside.

Mr. Gladstone said he did not possess information in regard to this case except what he had heard in the course of the debate, and therefore, as in his opinion this case had not been cleared up on many most material points he did not intend, until it was so cleared up, attempting to pronounce a final judgment upon it. He wished to set out clearly several of those important points in regard to which further explanation from the Government was required, and to express his regret that any intimation should have been given by the first Lord of the Treasury of an intention on his part, before that explanation had been supplied, to shorten the debate. The point with which he wished to deal were these. In listening to the narrative of the hon. member for East Cork, it appeared to him that one very material point was the position of Mr. Dunning. Mr. Dunning, according to the statement of the hon. member, appeared on behalf of Mr. French, the agent of Lord Lansdowne, and, after considering the case, arrived at terms which the tenants were ready to accept as the basis of an equitable engagement. Here it was that Mr. Dunning was thrown over or repudiated, the proceedings going on without reference to what Mr. Dunning had said and done. The Secretary for Ireland, with his usual courage, denied that Mr. Dunning was authorised by Lord Lansdowne.

Mr. Balfour stated that what he had said was that he had no official knowledge of the facts, but as far as he could disengage the facts from the statement of the hon. member who moved the adjournment, Mr. Dunning was not authorised by Lord Lansdowne.

Mr. Gladstone believed he had quoted the words of the right hon. gentlemen with absolute accuracy. (Hear, hear.) Certainly, the position of Mr. Dunning was a matter which it appeared vital to the honour of the parties engaged in the case to have cleared up. Another point, with which the Chief Secretary dealt, was that in the case of a tenant under notice of eviction it was his own fault if he did not avail himself of the remedy which the Act of 1881 afforded him, because under the 13th section of that Act the court could stay proceedings on reasonable terms upon the application of the tenant. To that the hon. and learned member for North Longford replied that there was no basis whatever for the allegation of the right hon. gentleman, because the court had declined to give the remedy under the 13th section of the Act of 1881. Again the hon. member for East Cork said that Lord Lansdowne had declared in 1886 that he would admit of no abatement upon the judicial rents. In his (Mr. Gladstone's) opinion the person who stood in the front rank upon this occasion was not Lord Lansdowne, but Mr. French. But it was neither Lord Lansdowne nor Mr. French who was responsible in this matter, but her Majesty's Government, because if Lord Lansdowne declared in 1886 that he would not give an abatement of the judicial rents he was doing nothing but sustaining the declaration by Lord Salisbury and by almost every man of the Cabinet—namely, that to reduce the judicial rents would be immoral. Whatever mischief might have arisen out of the doctrine, and whatever misery the tenants might have suffered in consequence was due to the position taken up by Lord Salisbury and the Government. Without presuming to determine the rights of these cases for which he had not the necessary information he could not but express his regret that there was not in the speech of the Chief Secretary the smallest indication of an intention or a desire to use the mediating influence of the Government which the predecessor of the right hon. gentleman no doubt contemplated when he spoke of exercising pressure upon landlords within the limits of the law, and which might be of the utmost value in allaying difficulties of this kind. He trusted they would hear that the Government would be glad to use their influence, and even in a certain sense their authority for taking whatever steps might be likely to allay these differences, to bring the parties together and thereby to prevent the recurrence of scenes which unhappily, had become most painfully frequent—(hear, hear)—frequent almost beyond all former examples—and thus to contribute somewhat to that pacification of Ireland and that restoration of law and order which, as they had been told, was the object the Government had most at heart. (Opposition cheers.)

The Solicitor-General for Ireland maintained that the tenantry in question had ample protection in the clause in the Act of 1881 giving a stay of proceedings. It was necessary that regard should be had for the rights possessed by the landlords before the passing of the Act of 1881 as well as the rights of the tenants under that Act. (Ironical cheers.)

Mr. Parnell said: If ever there was a case of rent agitation, in which the fault of what was going to happen rested upon the Government, it was the Luggacurren case. If any hope had been held out to those men and others situated as they were that their case should have been considered by the legislature, they never would have formed themselves into those bodies, they never would have met under the Plan of Campaign, which simply consisted in the development and carrying out of the principle that the strong should stand by the weak; and they never would have been driven into the position of acting contrary to the law. The fault of being in that position rested not upon them, but upon the declaration of Lord Salisbury, which told them there was to be no alteration of the judicial rents, and that the Act of 1881 was not to be extended—a fault which was shared by this House. He asked them to put a stop to this miserable business. At every step the peasantry were willing to come to terms with their landlords. Before they were evicted, before the Act of 1887, they were willing to pay their rents, less some reduction, which subsequent experience showed would have been given them if they had been allowed to avail themselves of its benefits. The evictions which were to take place to-morrow were not the result of the Plan of Campaign, but the result of the action of this House in 1886 and the refusal of the Government in 1887 to make retrospective the provision with regard to evicting tenants, a matter which he had urged upon them at the time, and which he had hoped at one time the Government would have agreed to. It was the fault of Parliament and the fault of the agent of Lord Lansdowne, who since the passage of the Act of 1887 had persistently refused every offer or suggestion of compromise. These poor men, with their wives and families who were going to suffer with their fellow-men and fellow-women to-morrow, might be cheered, and he hoped they would be cheered, by the declaration which he desired to make to-night—that he and his friends would not see them suffer—(Irish cheers)—that in any case, whether under the Plan of Campaign or any other plan, where the tenants had showed themselves reasonable and moderate in their demands, desirous of nothing more than to avail themselves of the legislation which this House had provided for their benefit, and where the benefit of that legislation had been refused them by the action of the landlords or the Government, they would help them to resist and bear up against this oppression to the utmost extent of their resources. (Loud Opposition cheers.)

The House divided—

For the motion	162
Against	208
Majority against	46

The result was received with Opposition cheers.

CONCERNING CARDS.

THE other day some funny arrests were made, observes a correspondent, who adds :—I could tell a story—if I liked—of a fond mother and an erratic son; of a very sharp friend of the young son, of big losses, big gains, a family conference, a talk with the police, and then— Well, I must say no more just now. But about card-playing—let us chat a little.

There is a good deal of playing in London, but I am certain I am right in saying that very little gambling exists here compared with what is to be found in other capitals. This is an undoubted fact, and I challenge anyone to disprove my statement. I will go further, and say that more money is lost and won in a night in the Oriental Club at Constantiniople than changes hands in half a week in any club in London; that at the Jockey Club in the City of Mexico heavier play may be witnessed any evening than can be seen anywhere in London; that there are fifty places in New York where gambling goes on for every ten in London, as that at the Club in Shanghai, or at Singapore, the stakes are heavier than in most coteries in this capital of ours.

STOP!

In London we do not play for high stakes. Stop! At a few places we do, fitfully, but not often. I was present one night, when a well-known "society-man" lost £3,200 at baccarat, but I have seen £7,000 lo[illegible] in half the time in the Turkish capital by a Bey, wh[illegible] was a relation of the ex-Khedive of Egypt, Ismail.

I should like to add that, strange as it may ap[illegible] an Englishman is not naturally a gamester. He[illegible] not like to risk his money foolishly and reckl[illegible] He will play for a few pounds; but if he be hardly [illegible] he will go away. Look at what we see at Monte C[illegible] Who are the gamblers there? The Russians, [illegible] Americans, the French, and, in a very small [illegible] indeed, the English.

WHIST.

I look at the clubs, and I find that in all t[illegible] able ones whist is the game in vogue, with [illegible] shilling, half-crown and crown points.

You have all heard the tale of the Prin[illegible] visit to Lord Beaconsfield, and the wh[illegible] which Mr. Bernal Osborne assisted.

" What points shall we play Sir?" as[illegible] Premier.

" Pound points, I think," said the Heir-[illegible]

Upon which Mr. Bernal Osborne, seeing [illegible] chieftain's countenance fell, remarked, " I th[illegible] the Prime Minister would prefer crown points!"

Lord Beaconsfield was, in this respect, a tru[illegible]lishman.

POKER.

You will say, " But poker is played very extensively in London now. "

I grant you that General Schenck did introduce and popularise that game; but I do not find unlimited poker played much.

I did hear once of a game in the chambers of a well-known barrister, at which a wealthy Jew paper-owner, a learned counsel, a young lordling or two, and a literary man assisted, at which a great sum was lost, so large as to be the talk of the town. And I heard once of a gambling game of poker, at which a cheque of two thousand pounds or so changed hands, a cheque that was never honoured. But these games are rare, very rare, now that several inveterate gamblers have died.

Besides a certain great card wizard demonstrated. not long ago to a very highly-placed personage, that in the hands of a skilful man the cards could actually be placed just as they were required, and illustrated the lecture by a game of *ecarte*, in which the magnate was defied to win with *whatever cards he held*. And I may add that the lesson was not lost, either on the personage or society at large.

Alas! my space fails me, as I could tell you a little about notable games of cards. But I cannot. Let me advise you, however, on one point. I learnt it years ago in America. Let no one look over your hand when you are card-playing for money. And one thing more—when most inclined to play cards for gain—don't.

LORD WOLSELEY ON PHYSICAL TRAINING.

LORD WOLSELEY presided on the 30th ult. over a well-attended meeting held in the Red Cross Hall, Red Cross-street, Southwark, to form a Cadet Corps of lads living in Southwark, similar to the one successfully established in Whitechapel.

Mr. Causton moved—" That exercise, discipline, and sense of corporate life will tend to the healthy development of the lives and characters of the members of a Cadet Corps, and that this meeting cordially approves the proposed formation of a Corps, composed of the working lads of the neighbourhood, and pledges itself to give the scheme the necessary support.

Mr. Brooke seconded and Captain Salmond supported the resolution.

Lord Wolseley also supported the resolution. He said he entertained very strong opinions upon all subjects connected with the physical training of the young people of this country. It must be remembered that in any Corps of that nature the one great object of Miss Hill, and those who advocated their establishment, was to compete with the pleasures and luxuries which were afforded by the public houses in the neighbourhood. Their object was to get hold of the waifs and strays, and afford them some healthy means of occupying themselves in the afternoons, when their work was over. Alluding further to the importance of the physical training of youth, he said it had always seemed to him to be a blot on the Education Acts, which they valued so much that, whilst making provision for giving boys mental culture, no direct provision was enacted by which it should be laid down that all those boys who were taught to read and write should also receive physicial training. (Hear, hear.) No amount of reading, writing, or arithmetic would enable a boy to succeed in life unless he had a healthy and vigorous constitution. (Hear, hear.) If the physical development of the people were allowed to deteriorate, we should go down as a nation, and be obliged to take a back seat amongst the other nations of the world. (Applause.) His Lordship pointed out the good moral effect produced by means of these Corps and said nothing was more beneficial to a boy than that he should be under firm discipline. Recruits acquired, after a very short experience, habits of order, tidiness, regularity, and attention to all minor details of the duty they had to perform, and were taught the necessity of implicit obedience to their superiors. (Applause.) Concluding his Lordship suggested that the Cadets should be furnished with a uniform of a distinctly national character—(applause)—and that their officers should inculcate in them love of country and devotion to the Queen. (Loud applause.)

The resolution was then carried *nem. con.*, and a vote of thanks was accorded to Lord Wolseley.

IT appears that the heroic self-sacrifice of Father Damien is not absolutely unique. In 1818 a Moravian missionary and his English wife undertook the charge of a leper hospital for the South African Hottentots. In 1867 a similar work was commenced at Jerusalem, and four Moravian missionaries are now devoted to this service. Both these leper hospitals are still in operation.

SPORTING NOTES.

WHEN Lord Falmouth won £37,681 in stakes in one season on the Turf, it was thought to be an enormous sum. The Duke of Portland, though, is in such luck this year, that it seems certain that even this large total will be exceeded. Up to the present time his Grace has won no less than £32,542, Donovan having earned £17,200, Ayrshire £9,500, Semelina £3,168, Turcophone £1,300, Uva £737, Melanien £442, and Elsie £195. That this will be materially increased is certain, and I shall expect to see Lord Falmouth's total far exceeded.

Donovan himself has won his owner no less than £32,687 last year and this. As he is engaged in the Derby and St. Leger, and the £10,000 Sandown Eclipse Stakes, and the £12,000 Manchester Lancashire Plate, it seems certain that, with a fair average of good fortune, he might win nearly fifty thousand pounds. The Duke at the present time has the best three and four year olds in training in Donovan and Ayrshire respectively.

We saw the best racing witnessed at Newmarket three weeks ago, writes a correspondent, that has been seen for many a long day. The interest was maintained from start to finish, and the Jockey Club would act wisely if they curtailed the length of some of the other meetings at headquarters. Although so much was to be seen, the general public who support the meetings on the home circuit, preferred to stay at home, and let on the tape. There were very few backers in Tattersall's stand, and the bookmakers, if they wanted to do business, had to speculate amongst themselves, A curious fact was that whilst the principal handicap of the meeting nearly fell through, some of the minor races attracted twenty or more runners.

The sale of Lord Rosslyn's stud is expected to be one of the principal features of the Newmarket July meeting. There will, doubtless, be some competition for Feronia (Ayrshire dam). Another grand old lady is Lady Llangden (the dam of Hampton and Sir Bevys). Then there is her Saucy Josyan by Adventure. The yearlings include Freshman, by Hampton—Segura; Little Hampton (own brother in blood to (Ayrshire), by Hampton—Allegra (sister to Atalanta); and Sweet Lavender, a filly by Hampton—Sweetest; also Gehenna, a filly by Robert the Devil—Duenna; and other choice lots.

There was some talk at Newmarket about the merits of some of the best two-year-olds who will make their appearance about Ascot time. Ryan has a smart colt in Alloway, by Springfield—Lady Morgan, and it is reported that George Dawson himself will soon bring out something capable of beating even Semolina. Is this St. Serf, a son of St. Simon—Feronia? Mr. Milner has a good filly in Riviera, a sister to Seabreeze, and Jewitt will soon be winning races with Marchesi, Ostragoth, and symbol—the first named a brother to Florentine, and the last a sister to Geheimniss.

The framers of the new Rules of Racing would have done well ("Rapier" thinks), to have added a clause to Rule 152, which says that—"If a jockey do not present himself to weigh in, or be short of weight, or be guilty of any fraudulent practice with respect to weight or weighing, or dismount before reaching the scales, or touch (except accidentally) any person or thing other than his own equipments before weighing [illegible]n, his horse is disqualified, unless he can satisfy the [illegible]wards that he was justified by extraordinary [illegible]mstances."

[illegible]hat I should like to see, observes "the Baron," is [illegible]fish fine for any jockey who rides a placed horse [illegible] omits to weigh in—except, of course in the [illegible]nt of the "extraordinary circumstances" aforesaid. [illegible]ppose a horse which has been backed for a place [illegible]ird, and the jockey does not weigh in, the [illegible] a legitimate grievance, and this is only one [illegible] the rule should be obeyed; besides, if a [illegible]wn that a thing is to be done, there should [illegible] for not doing it—to disqualify a horse [illegible]hird, where there is nothing to be got by [illegible]ans nothing at all.

[illegible] I take the liberty of forwarding for [illegible] condescending acceptance the silver plate [illegible]y my father for the use of the late Lord [illegible]tinck, when his lordship breakfasted and [illegible]t our house, as it was his custom to do when [illegible]to Goodwood in the absence of the late [illegible]f Richmond's family." Such, says the *Daily [illegible]raph*, are the opening words of a very proper [illegible]er, in which Mr. John Kent, formerly trainer to the Duke of Richmond and Lord George Bentinck, presents to the Duke of Portland a handsome service of plate, which is none the less valuable because, having been purchased nearly half a century since, it did not leave the hands of its purchaser's son until he sent it to Grosvenor-place on the 15th inst.

There appears to have been some more muddling over the retirement of Lord Durham and Sir George Chetwynd from the Jockey Club, writes a home paper. It is now said that the resignation of these gentlemen is in no way due to the interposition of the Prince of Wales, and is entirely the result of a pure misconception. A report is now about that a certain noble lord who had interested himself in the case succeeded in conveying to Lord Durham and Sir George Chetwynd the impression that there existed amongst the members of the Jockey Club a general opinion that it would be advisable for both of them to retire until the matters in dispute should have been settled.

It now turns out that no sooner had Lord Durham and Sir George Chetwynd tendered their resignations than they found that their fellow-members were in complete ignorance of their proposed action, and had never even been consulted about it. A meeting of the Jockey Club is to be held at the Duke of Richmond's town residence to consider the present aspect of the case.

Sir George Chetwynd first raced under the assumed name of "Mr. Mortimer." His turf career dates from 1869, when Lord Durham was a boy in his teens at Eton. Sir George was elected a member of the Jockey Club in 1871, and he succeeded Sir John Astley as steward ten years ago. He was the last gentleman commoner at Christ Church, Oxford, and married, in 1870, Florence, the widow of the last Marquis of Hastings. The heir to the baronetcy is George Guy, who was born in 1874.

According to a New York telegram, it is very uncertain whether the race for the America Cup will take place after all this Autumn. The committee held a meeting in New York on Tuesday, and unanimously approved of a letter in reply to the Royal Yacht Squadron concerning the proposed race with the Valkyrie. The committee declined to furnish particulars of the letter for publication, but it is known that it contains an explicit declaration that while Lord Dunraven's challenge will be accepted under the old rules, future races for the Cup must be sailed under the proposed new rules. This amounts to a refusal to accede to the request of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and unless the latter abandons its position there will not be any race.

The Oxford eight-oared races for the honour of being head of the river have proved very exciting this year. New College have pressed Brasenose very closely, there only being a few feet between the boats night after night, but still Brasenose managed to hold their own and retain their position. The names of the winning crew are:—1, Puxley, 10st 10lb (bow); 2, C. M Tristram, 10st 7lb; 3, J. A. Ford, 11st 11lb; 4, G. Rhodes, 12st 5lb; 5, F. Wilkinson, 13st 12lb; 6, A Barbour, 11st 3lb; 7, W. F. C. Holland, 11st; C. W. Kent, 10st 12lb (stroke); L. S. Williams, 8st (cox). The stroke is a son of Frank Kent, Esq., of East Molesey, and it is mainly through his excellent judgment and plucky rowing that his crew were unbeaten.

The Oxford eight-oared races were first instituted in 1837, when Queen's were successful. Fourteen colleges in all have been at the head of the river. Brasenose and University have won 11 years each, Balliol 7, Exeter 6, Christ Church and Trinity 4, Magdalen 3, Corpus, Wadham, Pembroke, and New 2 each, and Queen's Oriel, and Hertford 1 year each.

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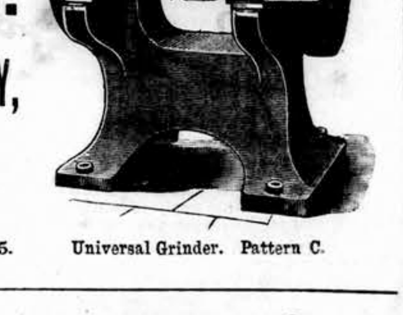

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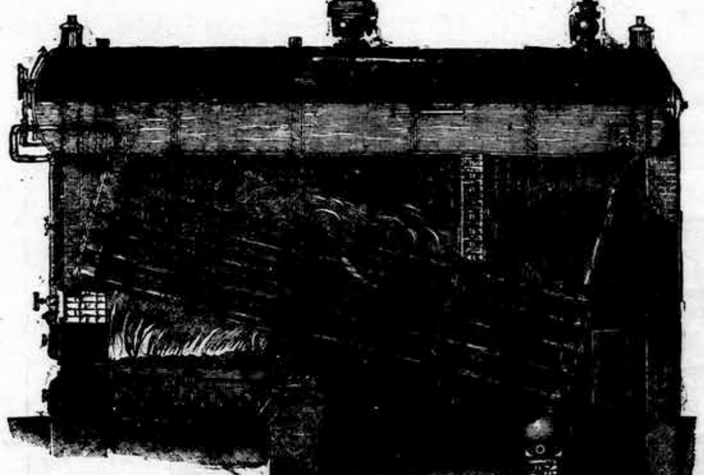

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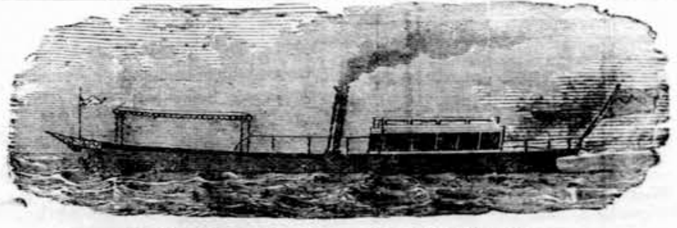

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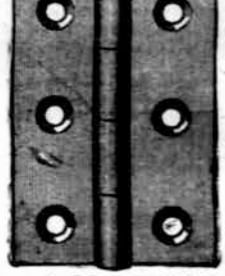

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